THER—PARIS: Variable cloudi- 1-41 (16-5). Tomorrow partly ial rain. Yesterday's temp. NDON: Warm and fair. Temp. omorrow little change. Yester- 1 (16-5). CHANNEL: Smooth. mp. 54-54 (12-12). NEW YORK: rs. Temp. 59-46 (15-8). Yes- 5-45 (12-7). NAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 7 S | Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ..... 10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax) ..... 9P | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
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Israel ..... I.£1.00 | U.S. Military ..... $0.15
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.40 D.

4 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1971 Established 1887

Associated Press.

NG BARRIER—Setting fire to piles of trash in the uch as this one near Farragut Square in north-west Washington, was one tactic of anti-war demonstrators to tie up rush hour traffic in the capital.

## olice Seize 7,000, rustrate Drive to e Up Washington

By Robert Siner

SHINGTON, May 3 (IHT).—Troops and policemen arrested 7,000 demonstrators who snarled traffic in the nation's oday. The anti-war protesters used stalled vehicles, debris r own bodies to block major intersections.

widespread arrests frustrated the activists in their announced paralyzing or seriously hindering the operations of the national ent. However, the six-hour series of skirmishes and hit-and- s marked the first time that demonstrators had made a con- ttempt to tie up a major American city.

inning before dawn, activists fought flying squads of police ed tear gas and clubs to disperse those trying to block traffic. 100 persons were injured, including four policemen, but none y.

noon, most of the skirmishing was over and contingents of s. Army paratroopers and National Guardsmen joined District mbia police in patrolling the littered city streets.

**Some Streets Blocked**

ring the morning, the protesters had succeeded in blocking major streets for varying lengths of time in the city itself. strong showing of federal troops kept the demonstrators from g either the entrances to the Pentagon or the four major that carry the heavy commuter traffic from Virginia across omac River into Washington. The Pentagon and the bridges o key targets in plans announced by the activists last week. addition, the demonstrators failed to make much of a dent rnment operations in Washington as all government agencies d employee absenteeism about normal and in some cases ormal.

midmorning, Attorney General John N. Mitchell said in a statement: "The city is open. The traffic is flowing. The government is functioning." Mayor Walter Washington agreed and added that the demonstrators "did not succeed" in their announced goals.

But at the headquarters of the Mayday Tribe, one of the groups involved in the day's protests, a spokeswoman called the demonstrations "fairly successful." However, she conceded, "We had an awful lot of opposition today. The police pretty much anticipated everything."

**Deplored by Congressmen**

Protest sponsors said that there were 20,000 activists on the streets and predicted that they would return tomorrow and Wednesday for further attempts to block traffic. Leaders of the group also called on demonstrators to regroup to stage new protests for the evening rush hour.

Rennie Davis, a protest leader, was arrested today by FBI agents, the Justice Department announced. He was charged with conspiring to interfere with the constitutional rights of citizens in the capital and its suburbs.

On Capitol Hill, congressmen almost unanimously deplored the disruptions. Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., called the demonstrations "counter-productive" in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

United Press International.

TWO AMONG THOUSANDS—Two anti-war demonstrators who were trying to block traffic in Washington yesterday morning, arrested and marched off to a waiting police van. At least 7,000 persons were held by police.

## ny Accuses ter Crews Killings

By William Greider

INGTON, May 3 (WP). e the public uproar over of 1st Lt. William Calley Army is quietly proceed- charges of premeditated against eight more Amer- Is—a precedent-setting volving two helicopter cused of indiscriminate

lition, Army investigators 32 allegations of battle- ne as being under active tion. If past cases are sure, as many as a third allegations may prove stantiated.

murder charges against licopter crewmen were six months ago in Viet- hout fanfare—before the public protest over the conviction of Lt. Calley murder at My Lai. The ewmen are stationed at nh but are not under ent.

n the pre-trial stages, murder cases involving represent a precedent for in Vietnam and, very r the history of all war- government prosecuting airmen for criminal mis-

ing to the Army charges, s of two helicopter gun- om the 335th Assault r Company of the first Brigade were flying on 1970, from Dong Tam int along the western st of Camau, in the tip of South Vietnam crimes occurred. The s allegedly over a secur-

rmy charges that the ed M-60 machine guns grenade launchers at ocations over a four- od, killing a Vietnamese nd wounding 16 others. the war, numerous re- allegations have been

ed on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Czechs Detain 522 in Roundup

VIENNA, May 3 (UPI).—Czechoslovak police detained 522 persons and arrested 91 for various alleged crimes in a large-scale roundup in central Bohemia last weekend, the Czech news agency, CTK, said today.

The report said police detected 439 crimes and almost 1,000 minor offenses and found 51 wanted persons. They confiscated 54 firearms, 598 rounds of ammunition, 12 hand grenades and explosives, CTK said.

Diplomatic sources in Vienna interpreted the roundups as part of security measures for the forthcoming Communist party congress.

As another apparent security measure, all visas issued at the Czechoslovak legation in Vienna carried the remark, "Suspended between May 1 and 31."

Could Bring Some Executions

## *U.S. High Court Rejects a Suit On Death Penalty Procedures*

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, May 3 (IHT).—In a ruling that could bring early execution to many prisoners under death sentence, the Supreme Court today rejected challenges to death penalty procedures.

The 6-to-3 decision, written by Justice John M. Harlan, said it was constitutional for a jury to decide both guilt and punishment at a single sitting.

Furthermore, Justice Harlan said, it was not a violation of the Constitution for a jury to exercise the power on its own to decide whether a defendant should receive the death penalty or a prison term.

The decision affirmed first-degree murder convictions and death sentences for James E. Crampton of Toledo, Ohio, and Dennis C. McGautha of Los Angeles. The former was found guilty of murdering his wife, the latter of killing a grocer.

**644 in Death Rows**

The constitutional issues raised in their appeals through the courts had halted executions in the United States for nearly four years. At present, 644 men and seven women are in death rows in 33 states, and today's ruling could result in early executions for many of these.

The decision, however, does not go to the heart of the capital punishment issue. The ultimate challenge is the argument that execution is a form of cruel and unusual punishment barred by the Constitution. Although this argument is put regularly to the high bench in appeals from the condemned, the Supreme Court so far has not ruled on the question.

In other actions on an unusually busy day, the court:

● Set hearings on Texas and Georgia abortion laws in a move

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

*Erich Honecker Is Successor*

# East Germany's Ulbricht Resigns After 2 Decades

By John M. Goshko

BONN, May 3 (WP).—Walter Ulbricht, the most durable of Europe's Communist leaders, today surrendered his two-decade grip on power by resigning as first secretary of East Germany's Communist party.

In a sudden announcement, the East German news agency, ADN, revealed that the 77-year-old Mr. Ulbricht had quit for reasons of age and health.

Succeeding him as first secretary—the most powerful position in East Germany—is Erich Honecker, 58, who had long been regarded as Mr Ulbricht's heir apparent. As secretary of the Central Committee, Mr. Honecker had been in charge of running the party's day-to-day affairs for the past several years.

The ADN announcement, which included long statements by both men, said that Mr. Ulbricht would retain the post of president of the Council of State, which he has held since 1960.

This means that he continues as East Germany's head of state. However, the position is largely a ceremonial one without any real power and the implication is that Mr. Ulbricht is falling back on the role of an essentially retired elder statesman of Communism.

The immediate reaction of Western observers was that Mr. Ulbricht's departure from active government was not unexpected and that it probably was due to the reasons cited—old age and failing health.

These Western observers also were unanimous in agreeing that Mr. Honecker's accession to the leadership would not mean any change in the hard-line, Stalinist brand of Communism long associated with Mr. Ulbricht. In his ideological toughness and hostility toward the West, Mr. Honecker is regarded as a man very much in Mr. Ulbricht's own image.

Here in West Germany, Conrad Ahlers, spokesman for Chancellor Willy Brandt, said that Mr. Ulbricht's resignation had "long been expected and came as no surprise." Mr. Ahlers added that the Brandt regime did not anticipate any thawing of relations between the two halves of Germany.

U.S. sources also said that Mr. Ulbricht's departure had been imminent for some time and that the signals had been "even clearer than usual in the past few weeks."

They added the belief that health was the sole reason for his retirement, pointing out that he has been known to have suffered increasing illness during recent years.

They and other sources pointed out that Mr. Ulbricht has been virtually absent from the public scene since his attendance at the Soviet Union Communist party congress in Moscow at the end of March.

Mr. Ulbright, regarded for long as a rigid Stalinist, adapted his policy after the Soviet dictator's death in 1953 in accordance with latest Moscow trends.

Outside the Communist orbit he is best known as the man who built the Berlin Wall, shutting off East Berlin from the West in the summer of 1961.

Born in June, 1893, in Leipzig, relentless devotion to Communism marked Mr. Ulbricht's career in his youth. It led to his being chosen by Stalin at the end of World War II to carry out the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

UPI.

Erich Honecker

Keystone

Walter Ulbricht

## *Nixon Urges Hanoi to Accept Swedish Offer to Intern POWs*

By Don Oberdorfer

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif., May 3 (WP).—President Nixon today praised a Swedish government offer to intern American war prisoners on its soil pending a final settlement of the Vietnam conflict, and called on North Vietnam to accept the Swedish offer.

Mr. Nixon made his views known in a statement read by his press secretary, Ron Ziegler, shortly before returning to Washington after a three-day California stay.

The Swedish government offer, which reached the attention of the chief executive through an April 30 news dispatch of Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, included the use of Swedish ships to transport the U.S. prisoners from North Vietnam as well as provide internment facilities in Sweden.

Mr. Ziegler said the United States had not yet confirmed the Swedish offer through diplomatic channels, but he said that the next move falls "squarely on the shoulders of the Hanoi government."

**Not Flat Acceptance**

Neither the two-sentence presidential statement nor Mr. Ziegler's remarks constitute a flat acceptance of the Swedish offer, though they constituted a general endorsement.

"President Nixon noted with great satisfaction that according to press reports the government of Sweden has offered use of its vessels and its territory to provide internment of prisoners of war from the conflict in Vietnam," the White House statement said.

"The President would hope that Hanoi will move promptly to negotiate an agreement on this issue to take advantage of this humanitarian offer on the part of the Swedish government," the statement concluded.

The United States had previously endorsed a South Vietnamese offer to send to a neutral country North Vietnamese prisoners of war who were sick or had been held four years or more.

The Hanoi regime, which has linked the discussions about release of the prisoners to a date for complete U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, has not responded to the U.S. and South Vietnamese offer, Mr. Ziegler said.

In a speech last Wednesday, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird mentioned the possibility that U.S. prisoners of war might be interned in a neutral nation. It was this speech which prompted the Swedish government offer, according to the French news agency report.

**Swedes Ready to Help**

STOCKHOLM, May 3 (UPI).—The Swedish government said tonight it is ready to provide all possible humanitarian help to achieve a solution to the prisoners of war question, only minutes after President Nixon urged Hanoi to join the United States in transferring all POWs in Vietnam to internment in Sweden.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "We are, of course, ready for humanitarian reasons to provide help in all ways regarded as possible."

He added that, "Obviously there must be a decision between the parties on the question about internment in a third-party nation and on measures they want Sweden to assist with."

"The parties have possibilities to make an agreement on such measures during their direct contacts in Paris," the spokesman said.

## *Red Paper Errs On (Applause); Purge Follows*

MOSCOW, May 3 (Reuters).—The chief editor and several staff members of the Soviet medical gazette have been dismissed after reporting applause at the wrong time at the recent Communist party congress here, informed sources said today.

According to the newspaper's report, on the first day of the congress delegates applauded when President Nikolai Podgorny recalled the deaths of prominent foreign Communists—among them Cuban guerrilla leader Ernesto (Che) Guevara and North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh—in his opening speech.

The report used the word "applause" in brackets 117 times—inappropriately in ten cases.

*To Curb Dollar Inflow, Inflation*

## Four German Institutes Urge Floating Rate for D-Mark

BONN, May 3 (WP).—Four of West Germany's five principal economic institutes recommended today that the deutsche mark be set free to "float" and find a new level of parity with the dollar.

They said this offers the best available means of stemming the flow of dollars into West Germany and braking the country's mounting rate of inflation.

Because the mark currently is regarded as the strongest of the world's major currencies, the move would mean an increase in its value in relation to the dollar.

**Part of Annual Report**

The recommendation was part of the annual joint report by the five institutes on the state of the German economy. The institutes in Kiel, Hamburg, Munich and Essen suggested floating the mark.

The fifth—the Economic Institute of West Berlin—said it favored outright revaluation, possibly preceded by an interim period of floating.

Although the institutes are independent foundations with no official connection to the government, their ideas are known to have strongly influenced governmental economic policy in the past.

Two years ago, for example, they were among those advocating the course that resulted in the October, 1969, decision to float the mark briefly and then revalue it upward by 9.2 percent.

**Guarded Official Reaction**

However, the indications today were that the government is not yet ready to take such a step.

Economics Minister Karl Schiller issued a guarded statement welcoming the report as "a useful basis for discussing future policy," but made no mention of its recommendation on floating.

Other sources within Chancellor Willy Brandt's government said the cabinet had not yet discussed the question seriously. They said they were waiting for the report of the government's council of economic advisers—a group known

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

## *Rogers Gives Assurances To Lebanon*

BEIRUT, May 3 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers today carried his Middle East peace mission to Beirut where authorities had prepared their toughest-ever security operation and demonstrators burned his effigy in the streets.

In an arrival statement, Mr. Rogers declared President Nixon had asked him to assure Lebanese leaders that the United States is determined to seek a peaceful Middle East settlement.

"The United States cannot promise success," he said, "because success requires the cooperative efforts and good will of others beside ourselves.

"But we can and do promise dedication and determination to pursue a settlement..."

**Safeguard Pledged**

Mr Rogers stressed that any such settlement "must safeguard Lebanon within its present frontiers."

As Mr. Rogers was arriving by air in Beirut, between 7,000 and 10,000 Palestinian sympathizers demonstrated.

Shouting, "Nixon, Nixon, Mon-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

● Ouster of Egypt's Vice-President Sabry attributed to power clash. Page 5.

## Dr. King's Assassin Foiled in Escape Try

PETROS, Tenn., May 3 (Reuters).—Prison guards today foiled an escape attempt by James Earl Ray, convicted assassin of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr.

Authorities at the Brushy Mountain State Prison, a maximum security institution, said that Ray sawed through his cell wall to enter a narrow heating tunnel leading to the prison yard.

Ray, who is serving a 99-year term for Dr. King's murder, then dropped ten feet to the ground.

Although Ray had placed a dummy in his bunk, a cell check showed that he was missing. Minutes later, two guards spotted Ray at the back of a building in the prison yard, looking for a place to go over the outer wall.

Prison authorities said Ray offered no resistance.

The escape attempt occurred at about 3 a.m.

State Corrections Commissioner Mark Luttrell said that Ray used a hacksaw blade to cut through reinforced steel in the concrete wall between his cell and the tunnel.

In his effort to fool the prison guards, Ray had adorned the dummy's head with some hair he apparently had taken from the prison barber shop.

But a guard apparently noticed the hole in the wall and a search for Ray was started.

Prison officials said that Ray suffered a burn during his escape bid, apparently from pipes in the heating tunnel.

Ray was transferred to the maximum security prison at Petros, about 50 miles north of Knoxville, last year after serving a year at a state prison in Nashville.

**Captured in London**

Ray was captured at London Airport on June 8, 1968, two months after Dr. King was killed while standing on a balcony outside his motel room in Memphis.

At the time of Dr. King's murder, Ray, then 40, was at large from the Missouri State Penitentiary from which he had escaped a year earlier after serving seven years of a 20-year term for armed robbery and theft.

Ray, who had a long prison record, had used an alias to get a Canadian passport after the slaying. He was reported to have flown from Toronto to London, then to Lisbon, and back to London.

# East Germany's Ulbricht, 77, Yields Power After 2 Decades

(Continued from Page 1)

Sovietization of East Germany.

He had spent the war in neutral Sweden and in the Soviet Union. He returned to Germany in May, 1945. In 1946 he helped found the Socialist Unity party a merger of Communists and Social Democrats.

In the provisional East German government of October, 1949, he was named deputy premier. A few months later he was made general secretary of the Socialist Unity party.

From 1945 to 1960, Mr. Ulbricht was one of a ruling triumvirate. But when President Wilhelm Pieck died in 1960, Mr. Ulbricht was elected chairman of a newly formed Council of State, with substantially wider powers than the president, and his power was complete.

He was a firm supporter of the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia by Soviet-led Warsaw Pact forces.

Mr. Honecker, a former roof slater, was spotlighted as the undisputed "crown prince" of the party in 1967 when he gave the keynote address at the seventh party congress.

He is believed to have been personally responsible in the Politburo for the state security service, police, army and party personnel.

He has a flawless Communist background, Born of militant parents in 1912, in the Saar, his first work on behalf of the party was delivering newspapers with his mother at the age of 8.

He joined the local Communist children's group at the age of 10, the Communist Youth at 14, and four years later was a full party member.

In 1934, he was ordered to Berlin to organize underground resistance to the Nazis, but was arrested by the Gestapo early in 1936 and sentenced to ten years imprisonment for "preparation of high treason."

He remained in prison until liberated by Russian soldiers entering Berlin in 1945.

On his release he set about founding and organizing the East German Communist youth movement, the Free German Youth, and was rewarded for this by being called to the Central Committee in 1950. Soon afterward he was a candidate member for the Politburo.

In 1958, Mr. Honecker became a full Politburo member and in 1963 took charge of party organization, becoming responsible for the whole security apparatus. He has been shy of publicity.

Mr. Honecker has been married twice. His second wife, Margot, is minister of education.

### Brezhnev Lauds Honecker

MOSCOW, May 3 (AP).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief, congratulated Erich Honecker on his selection as East Germany's new party head and praised him for strengthening cooperation between East Germany and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet news agency Tass carried tonight the text of a congratulatory telegram which Mr. Brezhnev sent to Mr. Honecker.

# *High Court Rejects Suit on Death Issue*

(Continued from Page 1)

toward a possible ruling on the constitutional rights of women to end pregnancies.

● Refused to review a school desegregation order for suburban Cook County, Illinois, the first such order won by the Justice Department in a northern school system. This was the second time in two weeks the court had ruled in favor of more school desegregation, the earlier decision finding that school busing to seek racial balance was constitutional.

● Declared unconstitutional a 1969 New York State law forbidding school desegregation efforts by state education officials and appointed school boards. This was the court's first direct action on "de facto" segregation which stems from neighborhood housing patterns.

● Agreed to decide whether news reporters have a constitutional right to refuse to appear before grand juries and to identify confidential news sources.

● Upheld the government's power to prosecute people who sent pornography through the mails as well as to confiscate obscene matter brought into the country from abroad for sale.

In the long-awaited capital punishment case, Justice Harlan was joined by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Hugh L. Black, Potter Stewart, Byron R. White and Harry A. Blackmun. Dissenting were Justices William J. Brennan jr., William O. Douglas and Thurgood Marshall.

Forty-one of the 50 states have capital punishment and of those, six provide separate trials for guilt and punishment—California, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Georgia and Connecticut.

In the Crampton case from Ohio and the McGautha case from California, the court was asked to set standards for determining when the death sentence was appropriate. Such standards might include an individual's capability of being reformed and the harm done to the victim.

In the Ohio case, an additional issue was put forward: Crampton's claim that he should have had a separate trial on his punishment rather than a single trial in which the jury declared him guilty and set the penalty.

In the decision, Justice Harlan said: "Our function is not to impose on the states, ex cathedra, what might seem to us a better system for dealing with capital cases.

"Rather it is to decide whether the federal Constitution proscribes the present procedures of these states in such cases."

The question of capital punishment, he said, historically has been put to the judgment and conscences of jurymen, and it would take a strong showing to upset this settled practice of the nation on constitutional grounds.

"We find it quite impossible to say that committing to the untrammeled discretion of the jury the power to pronounce life or death in capital cases is offensive to anything in the Constitution," Justice Harlan wrote.


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Associated Press.

SITTER-IN SAT ON—Washington policemen keep an anti-war demonstrator down after arresting him while clearing an area of the capital of persons blocking traffic.

*Police, Troops Seize 7,000*

# Protesters Fail to Disrupt Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

contrast to the efforts two weeks ago of the anti-war veterans.

Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., denounced the "wild antics" of the protesters as "acts of anarchy."

He added that "they polarize and divide Americans at a time when they should be united."

The Senate minority leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, described the protesters as a "floating mob" and declared that the demonstration "failed, as it deserved to fail . . ."

There were prolonged confrontations in Georgetown and on the Washington end of the 14th Street Bridge—the heaviest used of the Potomac bridges.

At the bridge, Dr. Benjamin Spock led about 750 demonstrators in repeated attempts to block traffic. At one point, they managed to tie up the bridge for about seven minutes. But police, using the day's heaviest barrage of tear gas, drove the protesters off and arrested 250 of them.

In a similar manner, police cleared smaller groups from the Washington end of two other Potomac bridges.

At Dupont Circle, long a popular area among Washington "street people," another confrontation took place with demonstrators blocking traffic and heckling passersby. Police quickly restored order with numerous arrests.

The worst problems occurred in the Georgetown area, where many of the protesters had taken refuge after being evicted from their campsite yesterday.

The area began to develop into a battleground early in the morning with a skirmish between demonstrators and federal troops guarding key bridges. Later demonstrators threw glass, stones and bottles at troops and police, who replied with tear gas and clubs.

The activists overturned a truck on the Whitehurst Freeway in the Georgetown area, blocking traffic until the vehicle could be towed away. In addition, they shoved parked cars into the streets, dumped trashcans and set them afire, spread nails and oil on the pavements and ripped up bricks from the sidewalk and hurled them at passing cars. They also disabled two buses in the area by opening the engine compartments and cutting the fuel lines.

### Violence Averted

At about 10 a.m., protesters blocked the main entrance of Georgetown University. However, major violence was avoided when both the demonstrators and police surrounding the university agreed to "cool it."

Another major confrontation developed near the Washington Monument as demonstrators regrouped after unsuccessful attempts to close the Memorial and the 14th Street Bridges. A phalanx of police used tear gas to break up the mob, arresting hundreds of protesters.

These tactics were repeated all over the downtown area but on some streets police developed solutions all their own for dealing with the protesters.

While the use of tear gas was fairly effective in breaking up crowds of activists, many bystanders were also affected by the fumes.

After police dispersed larger mobs of demonstrators from various areas, Army and National Guard troops took over to patrol the cleared places. This tactic frustrated attempts to stage large-scale blockages and many demonstrators resorted to hit-and-run sorties involving minor traffic stopping and acts of vandalism.

At the State Department, a small group hauled down the flag. But Deputy Under Secretary of State William Macomber raced from the building and grabbed it.

The headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution was smeared with red paint and obscene slogans.

Jack Hartley, head of the District Traffic Control Center, said that some of the demonstrators drove rental trucks down the streets throwing out trashcans and debris to block traffic.

In addition protesters slashed tires of autos stopped at traffic lights and broke windows.

A target of the demonstrators was the police headquarters, where cars in the parking lot were stoned. Police called on National Guard troops to help secure the building and grounds.

At the Pentagon, about 25 demonstrators dumped manure on the steps.

### Vandalism Averted

In the Georgetown shopping area, vandalism was averted after federal troops lined the main business streets. They stood at ten-foot intervals with rifles slung over their shoulders.

A Pentagon spokesman said that 10,000 troops were ready for duty in Washington but that only 4,000 were being used. He told newsmen that the troopers took normal riot-control equipment including tear gas but that ammunition for their rifles was locked in ammunition trailers under the charge of officers.

"We don't want any incidents," the spokesman said.

The police and the military generally kept tight discipline over their men, with officers and sergeants repeatedly telling the ranks to "keep it cool."

In most cases, discipline prevailed and excessive force was absent.

### Chief Praises Men

Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson praised his men for their discipline and professional attitude and read his men a statement from President Nixon commending them for their actions during the demonstrations of the last two weeks.

There were a few isolated instances of violence between commuters and the demonstrators, however.

Some motorists said that they were 30 to 45 minutes late reaching work and some buses were almost an hour behind schedule.

By midafternoon the city was quiet and police were bracing themselves for possible further trouble tonight.

Meanwhile, eight judges were busy arraigning the protesters jamming city jails and a makeshift compound near a stadium.

### Majority to Be Held

Chief Wilson told a press conference that the demonstrators were being processed "as expeditiously as we can" but that "the vast majority of them would not be released by the morning rush hour" when new protests are planned.

Almost 2,000 persons were jammed into the stadium compound, mostly young white males between 18 and 24. Troops surrounded the compound, which is enclosed by an eight-foot chain link fence, with tear-gas canisters at the ready.

Many of the detainees complained about the cold as the chilly afternoon wore on and little food was available.

A police captain on the scene described the compound as a "detention facility" to be used only until negotiations could be worked out for the judicial process.

# *Rogers Gives Assurances To Beirut as Tour Goes On*

(Continued from Page 1)

key, Monkey, Rogers, Rogers, Donkey, Donkey," the crowds paraded through the Moslem quarters of Beirut to the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

There they congregated before a small police guard and waved placards saying, "Solve Your Own Problems, Rogers—We Will Solve Ours."

The crowd burned effigies of Mr. Rogers bearing a Star of David on his arm and then they quietly dispersed.

Mr. Rogers meanwhile started talks at the presidential palace outside Beirut with President Suleiman Franjieh after security forces dropped a plan to move him from Beirut airport by helicopter, and steered his motorcade via little-used side-streets.

The secretary drove to the palace from the nearby residence of American Ambassador William Buffam and was received by Mr. Franjieh. They met for nearly two hours.

Later he attended a state banquet. Tomorrow, Mr. Rogers has planned to meet with Premier Saeb Salam and Foreign Minister Khalil Abou Hamad before travelling on to Cairo for two days of key talks with Egyptian leaders. From Cairo, he will go to Israel.

Beirut authorities produced their tightest security operation ever for a visiting official, according to police sources.

All non-travelers were barred from the airport many hours before Mr. Rogers's scheduled arrival and friends had to leave departing travelers a mile from the airport building and return home.

Between 15 and 20 armored cars guarded the airport buildings along with hundreds of armed troops, while military officers watched nearby Palestinian refugee camps through binoculars and armed soldiers occupied hilltops and high ground.

### Flies Along Jordan-Israeli Line

AMMAN, May 3 (AP).—Mr. Rogers made a dramatic helicopter flight along the troubled Jordan-Israeli border area today and concluded: "How senseless the continuation of hostilities would be."

Mr. Rogers's low-level helicopter ride highlighted a short stopover in Jordan before the secretary headed for nearby Lebanon.

King Hussein, himself a flying enthusiast and pilot, did not accompany Mr. Rogers on the two-and-a-half hour helicopter trip.

The trip followed an unescorted tour last night in which King Hussein drove Mr. Rogers through parts of Amman that only weeks ago were strongholds of the Palestinian resistance.

The king's car was followed by another car carrying Crown Prince Hassan and U.S. Under Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Joseph J. Sisco.

[Tom Lambert of the Los Angeles Times reported that in his talks with King Hussein, the secretary was said to have raised some "new thoughts" on various Middle East issues including an Arab-Israeli settlement and an agreement to reopen the Suez Canal.

[American sources refused to divulge the content of the "new thoughts," but insisted that they did not embody "new proposals" for reopening the canal or resolving the Arab-Israeli dispute.

[Official sources with Mr. Rogers seem to be trying to deflect any impression that he will be negotiating with and acting as a middleman between the Arabs and Israelis during his current trip, possibly to avoid any later embarrassment for him if his journey proves fruitless.

[Whatever the effect of Mr. Rogers's "new thoughts" on King Hussein, the two came to no meeting of minds on all the Middle East issues they discussed. American sources said the men did not "see eye to eye" on some of the matters they talked over, a repetition of what they said after Mr. Rogers's earlier meetings with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.]

# Knesset Group To Hear Rogers, Its 1st Foreigner

JERUSALEM, May 3 (WP).—U. S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers asked for "equal time" during his forthcoming visit to Israel and his wish was granted.

On Friday morning in Tel Aviv, Mr. Rogers will become the first foreign official to address the Defense and Foreign Relations Committee of the Knesset in executive session. This is one of the most powerful bodies in the Israeli parliament. Observers here guipped that Mr. Rogers asked for the session as a quid pro quo for the appearance of Israel's Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, before 40 senators in Washington on March 19.

The request is viewed here as an indication of the importance Mr. Rogers attaches to his mission. At none of his earlier stopovers on his peace-seeking trip did he appeal to leaders over the head of the regime. He is scheduled to arrive in Israel Thursday.

[Israel's ambassador to Washington, Yitzhak Rabin, returned to Tel Aviv today and briefed Prime Minister Golda Meir and cabinet officials, UPI reported. "There are differences of opinion," he said upon his arrival, "but still important points of agreement."]


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### DEATH NOTICE

The death is announced with sorrow of Elisabeth LAPIERRE, after a long illness. The death occurred on April 30. The burial was held privately in Malicorne-sur-Sarthe.

# *Mafia Attempts To Control U.K. Gambling Cited*

LONDON, May 3 (AP).—New moves by Mafia syndicates to muscle in on Britain's gambling casinos and clubs were reported here today.

The Times of London said police have prepared a report for the Home Office on attempts by American syndicates to infiltrate the gambling industry.

The Daily Express said that a team of detectives has uncovered syndicate attempts to bring pressure on holders of gambling certificates, issued on April 1. A Scotland Yard spokesman did not deny the story, but did say that it was untrue that a list of Mafia leaders who had visited Britain recently had been compiled.

The new gambling laws here are strict about foreign ownership of gambling enterprises, and possession of a certificate can be revoked by the Gaming Board before a license is granted.

The Express said the foreign syndicates are trying to force certificate holders to accept their backing, and thus gain control of their operations.

Until legislation was introduced last year, there were more than 1,000 gambling casinos in Britain. Now they have been reduced to 120.

# *No Casualties By '72 Called Nixon's Aim*

## GOP Chairman Sees That as 'End to War'

By Robert C. Maynard

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP).—Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas, chairman of the Republican party National Committee, said yesterday that President Nixon is aiming to reduce the casualties of American servicemen in Indochina to zero by the end of this year.

If that goal is achieved, Sen. Dole said in a television interview, then "to me, this would be a virtual end to the war," even if U.S. bombing continues.

He predicted, as the President has, that the war will not continue to be an issue in American presidential politics. He was asked if the continued bombing of Indochinese civilians would not continue to be an issue of importance.

"It's important," Sen. Dole answered, "but not in American politics. It's important that we've been able to bring the South Vietnamese to a point where they can fight their own battle."

In a telephone conversation afterward, Sen. Dole said his "zero casualty" prediction was "not based on any inside information."

### Notes Troop Cuts

He noted that American manpower in Southeast Asia had been cut to 281,000 from a peak of about 542,000 men when Mr. Nixon took office.

"Now I say this is progress, and I say when the casualties are down to zero, that's virtually an end to our participation in the war. And the greatest news that would happen... some Thursday would be an announcement that there were no casualties—no American casualties—the past week. This is the announcement the American people are waiting for."

Sen. Dole said also:

"We are a war-weary people. We're tired of the war. We're tired of American casualties, tired of American wounded. And as I sense the mood of the people across the country, what they're really looking for is an end to U.S. participation completely—but in the interim, an end to American casualties."

Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said on another television program yesterday that Mr. Nixon "has never committed himself to withdraw" from Southeast Asia. The war will be an issue in the 1972 presidential campaign, he said.

# Missile Site in N. Vietnam Attacked; 32d Strike in '7

SAIGON, May 3 (UPI).—A U.S. Air Force F-105 jet fighter attacked an anti-aircraft missile site in North Vietnam yesterday in the 32d protective reaction strike against the Communist country this year, the U.S. Command said.

The command said the plane attacked when its electronic gear detected a "lock-in" by the Communist missile site.

The F-105 diverted from a bombing mission it was supporting over Laos and fired a missile at the site, which the command said was 38 miles east of the Laotian border and 80 miles northwest of the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Vietnam. The result of the attack was unknown, the command said.

Foul weather from Typhoon Wanda reduced the number of U.S. air missions in the northern regions of South Vietnam yesterday, and battlefield actions were reported light. For the second day in a week, no American war deaths were reported for Saturday.

### Battle Near Da Nang

The South Vietnamese command reported one battle yesterday, an attack by Communist forces against its district military headquarters at Dai Loc, 15 miles southwest of the northern coastal city of Da Nang. The command said 15 militiamen were killed and 53 wounded in the battle. A total of 92 Communist bodies were reported to have been counted after the fighting.

Tactical air strikes were called in to help repulse the attack. Although beaten back, the Communists fired a barrage of mortar shells into the base early today.

In Cambodia, government spokesmen reported that a major battle took place Saturday 55 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. The Cambodians reported killing 38 Communists and capturing six weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies after several hours of fighting. Government casualties were put at eight dead and an unspecified number of wounded.

### Pullout Goal Surpassed

U.S. troop withdrawals from Vietnam during Phase VI of President Nixon's program exceeded the goal by 11,000 men, the greatest margin ever, the U.S. Command announced today.

In the seven days ending at midnight last Thursday, U.S. troop strength in Vietnam was cut back by 8,000 men to 273,400, the lowest figure since June 25, 1966, the command said. The drop of 8,000 in a week wa second highest this year, e ed only by the 8,900 depa of two weeks earlier, an fourth highest week sinc withdrawal began in July. Another 400 men left Vietna Friday, the final day of the month-long Phase VI.

# *B-52s Used Over N. La U.S. Confir*

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, May 3 (—The United States has using B-52 bombers to against Communist targe northern Laos, Under Secret State John N. Irwin acknowl today.

The strategic bombers, h the Senate Foreign Rela Committee, are being used "troop formations and lines" and are under "very ful rules to seek to avoid ing villages."

His statement, made in sponse to a question by Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., the first official acknowledg that B-52s were being used war in northern Laos be the royalist government and ces of North Vietnam and pro-Communist Pathet Lao.

The Pentagon had previ confirmed that B-52s were on one occasion in February. against North Vietnamese t during an intense fight for Plaine des Jarres. But ad istration officials had never licly confirmed before today B-52s were being used o regular basis in northern Lao clearly indicated by Mr. Irwi

The Irwin disclosure prov another public footnote to a secret war that the U.S. has ducted in northern Laos in port of the royal Laotian ernment.

Since 1964, American warpla based in Thailand have b providing air support to ro Laotian forces as well as a se autonomous army of Meo trib men financed by the Cent Intelligence Agency. But until t issue was forced out in the op last year by a Senate Forei Relations subcommittee heade by Sen. Stuart Symington, D Mo., the military activity i northern Laos was kept secre by the Johnson and Nixon ad ministrations, which repeatedly gave the impression that Amer ican bombing was limited to strikes along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in southern Laos.

William H. Sullivan, former ambassador to Laos and now deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, disclosed after the hearing that B-52 bombers had been used in northern Laos for "about two years."

# Lon Nol Agrees to Serve As Titular Cambodian Head

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, May 3 (NYT).—Gen. Lon Nol today brought an end to the two-week government crisis by agreeing to serve as titular premier of a government in which Lt. Gen. Sisowath Sirik Matak will hold the principal executive power.

The agreement was disclosed in the National Assembly this morning by its president, Lt. Gen. In Tam, and made official by an announcement from the office of the chief of state, Cheng Heng.

The agreement was reached at a conference at the bedside of the partialy paralyzed Gen. Lon Nol, whose resignation on April 20, for reasons of health, precipitated the crisis.

The general's health has not markedly improved, but efforts to form a government without him have been fruitless.

### Lon Nol Promoted

The official announcement stated that "the crisis could be resolved only if Marshal Lon Nol would accept to direct the government." The National Assembly promoted Lon Nol to marshal at the time of his resignation, but this has not yet become formal.

The statement continued:

"The formula to apply will be one that will permit Marshal Lon Nol to be chief of the government, thus lending it moral credit, while effective conduct of the affairs of state will devolve upon the high personality who has the full and entire confidence of the latter.

"In that spirit, the new ministerial cabinet will function under the effective direction of Lt. Gen. Sisowath Sirik Matak, acting as delegate of Marshal Lon Nol, chief of government."

Today's decision, which is expected to find parliamentary approval as soon as Gen. Sirik Matak has formed a cabinet, ratifies the state of affairs existing since Lon Nol suffered a stroke last February.

A deputy premier in the outgoing government, Gen. Sirik Matak acted as chief of both the government and the armed forces. Until then, Lon Nol had concentrated on conducting the military side while his deputy headed the civil affairs of government.

Gen. In Tam came to the assembly this morning from the meeting at the house of Lon Nol, who he said was "still on his stretcher," and announced that he must decline the mandate to form a government that Cheng Heng offered to him on Saturday.

The naming of Lon Nol and Gen. Sirik Matak to head the armed forces, a power until then reserved to the chief of government and now restored to him, removed the conduct of the war, the principal business of the government, from the premier's control.

## 2 Belgian Police Slain

KNOKKE, Belgium, May 3 (UPI).—A Dutch Army deserter, still in uniform, shot and killed two policemen during an identity check in this North Sea resort early today. Two other policemen were wounded seriously. The deserter, who was identified by the patrol, escaped.

## U.S. Team in Paris

PARIS, May 3 (AP).—The American table tennis team which visited China last month arrived today for a series of exhibition matches in France.

# *Army Accuses Copter Crews*

(Continued from Page 1)

made about helicopter gunships indiscriminately shooting at Vietnamese civilians, but no one has ever been prosecuted for it. The worst that has happened has been administrative discipline, such as fines or reprimands in isolated cases.

In this war, where U.S. helicopters have performed a ubiquitous role, their pilots and gunners probably fall into a special category of legal responsibility—somewhere between the infantrymen on the ground and the bomber pilots flying at 30,000 feet. Helicopter crews normally can discriminate in picking their targets much better than a bomber pilot who cannot see what he is bombing—yet they usually do not have as much control over who gets killed as the infantryman does with his individual weapon.

Against the controversy surrounding the Calley case, the murder charges involving helicopter crewmen open new areas for argument. One frequent criticism of the Calley conviction has been that foot soldiers are being held responsible for indiscriminate killing, but artillery and air power are not.

Military lawyers usually offer this explanation: first, infantry troops have more ability to avoid killing non-combatants than fliers and, second, collecting sufficient evidence to prosecute a case involving airplanes is much more difficult.

In the pending cases the Army originally filed charges of premeditated murder and attempted murder against the crew of the trail ship. The crew of the lead ship was originally charged only with attempted murder and as accessories after the fact to murder, but in December a premeditated murder charge was added against those four crewmen.

# Army Probing Alleged Killings By U.S. General

WASHINGTON, May 3 (Re ters).—The U.S. Army said la night that a brigadier gener was under investigation for a leged misconduct in Vietnam.

The Army announcement fo lowed a Time magazine artic that a general was accused several American helicopter pilo of murdering a number of Sou Vietnamese peasants three yea ago.

Neither the Army announc ment nor Time magazine nam the general. "The Army advises that an Army brigadier gene is under investigation for alleg misconduct," a spokesman for t Pentagon announced. "Since t investigation has not been co pleted, we have no further co ment."

The Time article asserted th the general took potshots at Vi namese peasants, who were on t ground while he was supposed scouting in a command helicopt Time said he had been accused murdering perhaps six Sou Vietnamese civilians in Quan Nai Province late in 1968.

# WEATHER

| | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| AMSTERDAM | 17 | 63 | Sunny |
| ANKARA | 27 | 81 | Very clou |
| ATHENS | 24 | 75 | Sunny |
| BEIRUT | 25 | 77 | Partly clo |
| BELGRADE | 18 | 64 | Very clou |
| BERLIN | 14 | 57 | Sunny |
| BRUSSELS | 15 | 59 | Partly clo |
| BUDAPEST | 17 | 63 | Overcast |
| CAIRO | 21 | 70 | Sunny |
| CASABLANCA | 17 | 63 | Very clou |
| COPENHAGEN | 14 | 57 | Partly clo |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 22 | 72 | Partly clo |
| DUBLIN | 12 | 54 | Partly clo |
| EDINBURGH | 16 | 61 | Partly clo |
| FLORENCE | 15 | 59 | Very clou |
| FRANKFURT | 12 | 54 | Very clou |
| GENEVA | 11 | 52 | Overcast |
| HELSINKI | 5 | 41 | Rain |
| ISTANBUL | 24 | 75 | Partly clo |
| LAS PALMAS | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| LISBON | 18 | 64 | Very clou |
| LONDON | 15 | 59 | Sunny |
| MADRID | 14 | 57 | Sunny |
| MILAN | 13 | 55 | Rain |
| MONTREAL | 6 | 43 | Rain |
| MOSCOW | 12 | 54 | Sunny |
| MUNICH | 8 | 46 | Overcast |
| NEW YORK | 11 | 52 | Rain |
| NICE | 17 | 63 | Partly clo |
| OSLO | 13 | 55 | Rain |
| PARIS | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| PRAGUE | 7 | 45 | Overcast |
| ROME | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| SOFIA | 24 | 75 | Partly clo |
| STOCKHOLM | 9 | 48 | Showers |
| TEL AVIV | 35 | 95 | Sunny |
| TUNIS | 20 | 68 | Cloudy |
| VENICE | 14 | 57 | Rain |
| VIENNA | 12 | 54 | Very cloud |
| WARSAW | 11 | 52 | Very cloud |
| WASHINGTON | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| ZURICH | 8 | 46 | Overcast |

(U.S. Canadian temperatures take at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

هكذا من الأصل

# Court-Approved Wire Taps Doubled in 1970 Over 1969

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, May 3 (NYT).—A new report to Congress on police eavesdropping shows that the number of court-approved wiretaps used by federal and state law enforcement agencies almost doubled in 1970 over the figure for 1969.

Last year a total of 597 court orders were granted throughout the United States authorizing the installation of electronic listening devices by state and federal officers. In the previous year, the figure was 302.

The surge in wiretapping by law enforcement officers was marked by a sharp rise in surveillance by the Justice Department and the State of New Jersey.

The Justice Department, which had obtained only 33 orders to eavesdrop in 1969, obtained 183 last year. New Jersey, which has developed an aggressive unit against organized crime under State Attorney General George F. Kugler, got 132 court orders last year, compared to only 39 the year before.

**Not Yet Public**

The report, which was sent to Congress on Friday by Roland F. Kirks, administrator of the United States courts, has not yet been made public.

It covers only electronic surveillance that is used in criminal cases with court approval. Not covered is the wiretapping that is done by federal agents without court approval in internal security investigations.

President Nixon said at his press conference Saturday that his administration is doing less of this internal security eavesdropping than was done in the early years of the Kennedy administration. He said that at no time are more than 50 internal security wiretaps in operation under his administration, and that in 1961, 1962 and 1963 the ceiling in effect was 100 devices.

Court-approved eavesdropping by federal and state anticrime investigators was authorized by Congress in the omnibus crime control act of 1968. The law requires each agency to report its surveillance activities each year to Mr. Kirks, who compiles a national report and files it with Congress.

**New York Has Most**

The current report showed that New York, which pioneered court-approved police wiretapping four decades ago, still authorizes more of it than any other jurisdiction. There were 215 eavesdrop warrants granted last year in New York, compared to 191 in 1969.

Last year 1,874 arrests were said to have resulted from eavesdropping, compared to 625 the year before. The average device picked up 655 interceptions, of which 45 percent were said to be incriminating. In 1969, fewer interceptions were picked up on the average device, and a lower percentage were incriminating.

Because of the numerous reviews that are required before a court order for eavesdropping will be granted, wiretapping tended to be used in investigations of criminal activity that operates out of permanent quarters, such as gambling establishments. In the Justice Department, for instance, an agent's request for wiretap permission can move through 10 officials before it reaches Attorney General John N. Mitchell for his approval. By the time a judge approves it, two to three weeks usually have lapsed.

However, the report showed that some police are obviously overstepping the law's intent, which was that surveillance should be directed at solving specific crimes, and conducted for only brief periods.

One wiretap, for instance, was placed in a private home in Niagara County, New York, in an "intelligence" investigation. It was left in operation for 414 days.

# U.S. Accuses Miss Bacon In N.Y. Plot

SEATTLE, May 3 (UPI).—The U.S. government today asked a Federal Court to compel Leslie Bacon, 19, to answer certain federal grand jury questions "concerning her participation in plans to bomb the First National City Bank" in New York.

The Justice Department also revealed the sweeping nature of the grand jury probe into anti-war activity, listing seven possible violations of federal law.

Miss Bacon, of Atherton, Calif., was arrested last Tuesday in Washington, D.C., and flown here for questioning. It was thought the grand jury probe was looking primarily into the bombing of the U.S. Capitol on March 1.

However, the violations listed by the government today referred to:

"Interstate travel to organize, promote and encourage a riot.

"Interstate transportation of explosive devices.

"Destruction of government property.

"Possession of unregistered devices.

"Illegal possession and use of explosives.

"Interstate transportation of explosives by a person under indictment" and "conspiracy."

Apparently the bomb plot against the New York bank, at 91st and Madison Avenue, never materialized.

The government said Miss Bacon admitted her participation in the plot on May 1 before the federal grand jury, but "refused to answer additional questions on grounds that the answers might tend to incriminate her."

The motion asked the Federal Court to force her to testify on the bomb plot before the grand jury tomorrow.

Miss Bacon's attorneys earlier filed a writ seeking her release from federal custody.

# ADA Convention Asks That Nixon Be Impeached

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI).—Americans for Democratic Action urged Congress yesterday to impeach President Nixon for "high crimes" in Indochina and to create a commission to investigate the conduct of the war.

The resolution, adopted by a show of hands as the ADA ended its 24th annual convention, described the war as a violation of constitutional provisions dealing with the duties of the executive and legislative branches of the federal government.

It also charged that crimes against humanity were committed under standards followed by the Nuremberg war-crimes trials after World War II.

The impeachment call was contained in an amendment added to a milder resolution asserting that the war violated the U.S. Constitution, the United Nations Charter and the 1928 Treaty of Paris. It asked that action be taken by Congress to "institute impeachment proceedings against Richard M. Nixon on the grounds of high crimes committed by him."

# U.S. Ambassador To France Is Due In Saigon Today

BANGKOK, May 3 (UPI).—Arthur K. Watson, the U.S. Ambassador to France, said here today he is going to Saigon tomorrow "to learn as much as I can about the political and diplomatic situation" in South Vietnam.

Mr. Watson said he did not know precisely what he would be doing in Saigon because "I haven't got my program yet." Asked if he would confer with Vietnamese government leaders, he said, "I sure hope so."

Mr. Watson said the trip was his own idea and that he had never been to Vietnam before. He said he had visited Bangkok several years ago and wanted to make a stopover here. He arrived here yesterday.

Mr. Watson paid a courtesy call today at the Thai Foreign Ministry, where he talked with Deputy Foreign Minister Sanga Kittachorn. Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman is traveling abroad.

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Associated Press.

MEANWHILE . . .—Former Prime Minister Harold Wilson and former President Johnson holding an informal seminar for students of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the Johnson ranch in Texas where the Wilsons are guests.

# U.S. Awaiting Trade Goals From Chinese

VIENNA, May 3 (UPI).—Maurice Stans, the U.S. secretary of commerce, said today that the possibilities of U.S. trade with Communist China depends both on Peking's desires and on the goods it has to offer.

"There is no real evidence yet" of "the extent of the Chinese desire to trade," Mr. Stans told a news conference here at the end of his 17-day trip to Greece, Ireland, Austria, Romania, Iran and Spain.

"There are possibilities for an improvement in trade" with China, Mr. Stans said. "The United States has every desire for a closer commercial relationship with mainland China and it is hopeful that these relationships can develop over the years."

"We are all practicing Ping-Pong now," he added.

Mr. Stans said that the Nixon administration favors a bill, now before Congress, that would give the President the discretion to offer "most-favored-nation" tariff treatment to East European countries.

**Romania Favored**

If the bill passes, he said, "the first country [to get this treatment] would be Romania, because [it] has indicated to a greater degree a receptiveness to U.S. trade and investment than other Eastern European countries."

During his Bucharest visit, he said, the Romanian government "indicated a desire" for more Romanian-American trade and for U.S. investment in Romania and for joint ventures between the two nations.

"The chances are," he said, "that trade between Romania and the United States will increase gradually and there will be U.S. investment . . . and joint ventures. In other East European countries, trade is growing slowly.

"Regarding the Soviet Union," Mr. Stans added, "the amount of trade depends very much on their desires and actions in the future indicating a willingness to cooperate on trade and other matters."

# Vatican, Poland Hold First Talks Since World War

ROME, May 3 (NYT).—The Vatican announced today that Polish government officials and aides to Pope Paul VI held talks here last week on church-state relations in Poland. The three-day conversations were described as the first of their kind since the end of World War II.

The Polish group that negotiated with the Vatican was headed by Alexander Skarzynski, a vice-minister and director of the Polish Office for Religious Affairs. The chief negotiator for the Vatican was the Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, unofficially described as the Pope's "foreign minister," who visited Moscow last February.

Today's statement said that conversations between the Polish government and the Vatican would continue at some future date.

# Soviet Dissident Reportedly Released by Mental Hospital

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, May 3 (NYT).—A once-prominent Soviet political dissident was reportedly released today after nearly two years of enforced confinement in a Latvian mental hospital.

Reliable sources said that Ivan A. Yakhimovich, a former Communist party member and collective farm chairman, was permitted to leave the mental institution in Riga and rejoin his wife and three daughters. There was no explanation on the circumstances of his release.

Mr. Yakhimovich, a philology graduate of Latvian State University, was singled out for praise in 1964 by the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda for his energetic work as a farm chairman. But a few years later he became critical of the regime's policies. He lost his job and was expelled from the Communist party in 1968 after he wrote a letter to Mikhail A. Suslov, a Politburo member, protesting the "persecution of young dissenters" by authorities.

His letter, which was published abroad, referred to the trial of Alexander Ginzburg, Yuri Galanskov, Alexei Dobrovolsky and Vera Lashkov. All but Miss Lashkov were sent to prison camps for their part in protesting the 1966 trial of the writers Yuli M. Daniel and Andrei D. Sinyavsky, whose works had been printed abroad under pseudonyms.

Mr Daniel was released from prison last year and Mr. Sinyavsky is due for release next year.

In July, 1968, Mr. Yakhimovich and another well-known dissident, former Maj. Gen. Pyotr F. Grigorenko, went to the Czechoslovak Embassy here to express their support for the liberalization policies of the government of Alexander Dubcek.

Again, in March, 1969, Mr. Yakhimovich and Gen. Grigorenko spoke out against the Czechoslovak invasion. Following the self-immolations of the young Czechs Jan Palach and Jan Zajic, they issued a letter calling on their countrymen to do everything possible "to bring about the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia."

Apparently, the authorities decided to end this protest group and on March 25, Mr. Yakhimovich was arrested at his home outside of Riga.

# Mills Is Willing If Named to Run For Presidency

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI).—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, who now says that he would accept the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination if it were offered, has won the backing of another prominent lawmaker Sen. J. William Fulbright.

Sen. Fulbright, like Rep. Mills an Arkansas Democrat, said in a television interview that he would "certainly support" the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee if the nomination came to Rep. Mills. He called Rep. Mills a "knowledgeable . . . and competent man."

Rep. Mills has disavowed any attempt on his part to win the nomination, although an informal "Mills for President" committee has surfaced and several House members have announced their support for him.

Yesterday, Rep. Mills went a little further than he has previously when he said on a TV show:

"I'm not a candidate. I have no intention of becoming a candidate. If the unlikely situation should develop that the convention seees fit to nominate one who is not a candidate, and that mantle fell on me, I would certainly have to accept it."

# Picasso's Son Loses In Illegitimacy Suit

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, May 3 (AP).—An appeals court today rejected an attempt by Pablo Picasso's illegitimate son, Claude, to be recognized as a legal offspring of the painter. The Aix appeals court thus confirmed a verdict of a Grasse court rendered in April, 1970.

Claude, 24, was born to Françoise Gilot while she and Picasso were living together. Picasso's attorney argued that Picasso was married to Olga Kokhleva in 1918 and that they were never divorced, so therefore Claude could not be legally recognized. She died in 1955. If Claude had been recognized he would be in line for a full share of Picasso's estate when he dies. At present he would get only a half share. Picasso is 89.

# Officer's Trial Delayed in Rome

ROME, May 3 (UPI).—One of Italy's most famous policemen appeared in court briefly today on charges of accepting money to protect an illegal gambling house. The case then was adjourned indefinitely on a legal technicality.

Nicola Scire, former head of the Rome crime squad, was one of 27 persons charged in connection with a gambling ring case. His chief co-defendant was blonde Countess Maria Pia Naccarato, 54, who the prosecution said was the liaison between Mr. Scire and the gamblers.

The hearing had just started when the defense objected that three witnesses had not been properly notified. The court accepted the objection and postponed the case indefinitely.

## Al Capp Hospitalized

HARRISON, Ark., May 3 (UPI).—Al Capp, 61, creator of the Li'l Abner comic strip, was reported "resting comfortably" today at Boone county hospital. He was hospitalized Sunday after collapsing on a lecture tour from what a hospital, spokesman said was exhaustion.

# Public Takes Artist at His Word, Forcing Gallery to Close Exhibit

LONDON, May 3 (AP).—London's art critics solemnly compared it to Michelangelo or Mozart's "Magic Flute," but American sculptor Robert Morris's exhibition was a battered wreck today and the Tate Gallery closed it as a danger to the public.

"The trouble is, the public went bloody mad," a commissioner at the art museum said. "There is only one item in the show which is still intact," exhibition director Michael Compton said.

Mr. Morris's show opened last Wednesday—two entire sculpture galleries filled with wooden beams, ropes, sacks, concrete blocks, boards to slide on, wooden crevasses to climb, and not a conventional sculpture anywhere in sight.

"Participation art," the critics called it, and the viewers were supposed to "stop being passive spectators and get involved"—meaning swing on the ropes, lift the weights, clamber through the tunnels, teeter on a giant fiberglass ball and balance on the see-saws.

Yesterday, the crowds swarmed into the Tate and the Morris show turned into chaos.

"The public got into the party spirit—a somewhat overzealous participation," Mr. Compton said. "They were jumping and screaming, swinging the weights around wildly—the middle-aged in particular. The children were the most sensible of all the visitors."

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# Gunmen Seize Radio in Spain Put Carlist Slogans on Air

PAMPLONA, Spain, May 3 (UPI).—Two masked gunmen took over a radio station here yesterday and for 15 minutes forced operators to broadcast a tape recording of Carlist slogans, Spanish radio said today.

The men overpowered two radiomen yesterday after a day-long rally at Mount Montejurra where Carlists demanded chief of state Francisco Franco revoke his choice of Prince Juan Carlos of Borbon as his successor.

The men fled shortly before police arrived at the radio station, the radio workers said.

The Carlists, whose long dispute over the dynastic right to the Spanish throne has caused three civil wars in the last century, maintain that Xavier of Borbon Parma and his son Carlos Hugo are the rightful heirs to the throne. Gen. Franco, however, nominated the grandson of Spain's last reigning monarch, Alfonso XIII, to succeed him as head of state.

Besides the traditional annual outburst yesterday by the Carlists, Spain was generally quiet over the May Day weekend.

Much of this resulted from Gen. Franco's timing in announcing that Spanish workers will be allowed to assemble at their places of work to discuss labor problems.

The decree was published after the regular Spanish cabinet meeting on Friday night. In effect it assured that the government meant it when it included the workers' right to assemble in the recently approved trade unions law.

Labor sources report there are already signs of more confidence in the new law by Spanish workers. Some say there is a noticeable split now in the ranks of illegal "workers commissions," the underground trade union organization.

## Automatic Dialing From Paris to U.S.

PARIS, May 3 (AP).—Direct dialing between Paris and any point in the United States went into effect Saturday. A test call placed here brought an instantaneous ring in New York.

To telephone a number in the United States from Paris, first dial 19; when tone changes, dial No. 1; then without further waiting, dial the area code and the number of the telephone being called, a total of 13 figures. For example, to call The Washington Post: dial 19, tone change, dial 1-202 (District of Columbia area code)-223-6000 (The Washington Post number).

Calls from the United States to France still must be placed through overseas operators.

# Doped Chinese Still Is Weak

PARIS, May 3 (Reuters).—Chinese technical adviser Chang Shi-jung, who has been in hospital here since he was taken unconscious from Orly Airport five days ago, today was still not well enough to decide whether he wanted to return home or stay in France, officials said.

Mr. Chang, 31, was said by French officials to be recovering "very slowly" from the effects of an overdose of sedatives apparently administered by a group of Chinese officials who tried to bundle him aboard a Shanghai-bound airliner last Wednesday.

## Mt. Hood Commissioned

PORTSMOUTH, Va., May 3 (AP).—The Navy ammunition ship Mt. Hood was commissioned Saturday, nearly 27 years after its predecessor exploded and sank off the Admiralty Islands in the South Pacific with the loss of all 300 sailors aboard.

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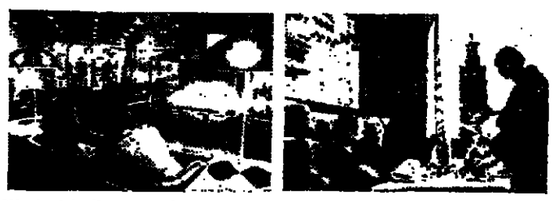

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# De Lesseps Redivivus

The focal point of Secretary Rogers's journey to the Middle East is the reopening of the Suez Canal. In other words, his immediate intent is to be another de Lesseps, although from the positions taken by Egypt and Israel, he may well be fated to be the later, tragic de Lesseps of Panama, rather than the triumphant de Lesseps who saw the Empress Eugenie sail through his waterway to link Europe with the golden East.

But Mr. Rogers is by no means solely concerned with the canal. From a narrowly American point of view, the canal itself is of relatively small importance, while to the Israelis it may seem more significant as a moat than as a means of transportation. On the other hand, for the Egyptians it would mean much in tolls.

But a Suez Canal settlement would be at least a start toward a general peace. It would also ease pressures on Israel from Western Europe, to which the canal means lower freights—even though the big tankers make their long way around the Cape of Good Hope more cheaply than anyone would have guessed in the days when desert armies were fighting for Suez. And it is the final peace that America seeks most urgently, and that Mr. Rogers has especially promoted.

This is by no means a new role for the United States in the Middle East, although Mr. Rogers has pursued it with fewer dramatics, with fewer charges of inconsistency, than was the case in Mr. Dulles's activities in the earlier Suez crisis. Indeed, it is worth bearing in mind, when America's alleged role as "global policeman" is castigated, or Mr. Nixon's administration condemned for warlike propensities, over what large areas the "lower profile" of American diplomatic and military action extends.

This, to be sure, saw its beginnings in Mr. Johnson's administration, in spite of Vietnam and the intervention in the Dominican Republic. But Mr. Nixon has carried it farther, and in more positive ways: in the Okinawan discussions with Japan, in respect to West Germany's overtures to the East, in the strategic arms limitation talks, and in new attitudes toward mainland China. Above all, it cannot be forgotten (although doubtless it will be in many quarters) that such hopes as exist for Middle Eastern peace rest on Mr. Rogers's initiatives there, of which his present travels represent only the latest public manifestation.

The task confronting the secretary of state is difficult and perhaps impossible. But it should be placed in the scales when the Nixon administration is weighed. No one immediately concerned is pleased with what Mr. Rogers has attempted in detail in the Middle East, and if he is successful or if he fails, there will be many to claim the credit for having resisted American imperialism or appeasement, as the case may be in each country. But he is working in good conscience for a good end. He is deserving of success, even though it may elude him.

# Lt. Calley and the President (Cont.)

It would probably be a kindness not to keep bringing President Nixon back to the Calley case. Each time he is questioned on it, his explanation of his intervention somehow manages to leave the matter in worse shape. So we will not linger on it today any longer than it takes to put the question back into perspective, as Mr. Nixon might say. The reason he stepped in to free the lieutenant (why does he persist in calling him captain?) from the stockade and deliver him to his private quarters, the President says, is that he thought it unfair to confine him in Fort Leavenworth while his case was caught up in what might turn out to be a lengthy appeal. The President suggests that this is in keeping with the practice in capital cases in at least some states, when a convicted murderer is not considered a danger to society. Perhaps so. But the fact remains that the base commander at Fort Benning not only had adequate authority to make this transfer but is quite reliably reported to have been in the process of taking precisely that step when the President moved in. He didn't have to intervene to accomplish this; so it would seem inescapable that he allowed his hand to show because he very much wanted to indicate, at the least, his personal sympathy and compassion. And that, too, is well within his right, as he was quick to point out. But it doesn't explain why similar presidential compassion hasn't been extended to scores of others, enlisted men as well as officers, who have been convicted of far lesser offenses and held in jail, pending appeal, without this special presidential treatment; nor have they been given a promise of a review of their case and a final determination by the President.

The President defends this second intervention as something that was always there as part of the process, which is true, of course. He made that point in his recent radio press conference yesterday when he was once again brought back to the Calley question. "I am not trying to influence the reviewing authorities," he insisted, adding: "I am simply indicating, as they all know, and the law so provides, that as commander in chief, I will exercise my right to review." But if the provision for ultimate presidential review was always there, and everybody knew it, why did he need to assert it? The only explanation we can imagine is in the President's remark about the "great concern expressed throughout the country as to whether... [Calley] was going to get a fair trial." The President went on to say that, by promising a review, he had "reassured the country and that is one of the reasons that the country has cooled down on this case." Now there is only one way the President could have hoped to "reassure" people who thought the military court was being unfair to Lt. Calley and that was to intervene in a way which suggested to these people that the President was not just going to pass final judgment but was going to come down *in Lt. Calley's favor*. What other prospect could "cool down" the particular anxiety which the President conceded was his reason for getting into the case?

So what we are left with, in the starkest terms, is a wholly premature and improper interference in a judicial process which still has a long way to run—an interference prompted by telegrams and telephone calls and reflexive political pressures. This, as we have said before, is government by Western Union, when a far better—and rather more presidential—remedy was readily at hand. "I believe that the system of military justice is a fair system," the President said in almost the same breath that he was saying all the other things on Thursday night. And that was all he needed to say, and should have said, by way of "cooling down the country" the first time around.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

*'It IS Better to Light a Candle Than to Curse the Darkness.'*

# California, There We Go

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—There was a rally in London recently in behalf of George Jackson, the black prisoner who wrote "Soledad Brother," and Angela Davis, who is charged with complicity in the kidnap and murder of a California judge by Jackson's brother Jonathan and others. It was in many ways an extraordinary public meeting for London.

The old Methodist hall used for the rally—Central Hall, Westminster—was filled for the first time in many years. The crowd was not only bigger than radical affairs usually atrract here nowadays but different: There were many more young and black faces. People who cannot be aroused by British politics had evidently identified with American causes that seemed more vital.

Then there was the rhetoric. In America it would probably not cause much surprise anymore. In England, where civility of language is still a habit, it grated on some old-fashioned listeners.

### 'Fascist' and 'Genocide'

The United States was called "a fascist military state," its system of law and authority committed to the "genocide" of blacks. Those who seised the California judge at gumpoint were hailed for not having been "deterred by the mystique of the courtroom itself." There were repeated cries of "Power to the people!"

"Power to the people" indeed. Would minorities really welcome a populist system without respect for the restraints of law and the Constitution? They ought to shudder at the notion. American history has enough cruelties on its pages. How much worse it would have been if there were no limits on the power of the majority to stamp out unpopular views and unpopular individuals.

Such rhetoric strikes at the purpose of language: communication. If one throws the word "fascist" at the United States, where there is astonishing freedom of expression today, what is there left to say about places where repression is a fact—Greece, for example, or Brazil?

Violence of expression is not only harmful to truth but dangerous. It may encourage violence of spirit. As Francine du Plessix Gray writes in the current New York Review of Books, "Language can create reality.... By saying the repression is already here we help to bring it on."

American liberals rightly have it in their nature, their guilty nature, to try to understand why people say violent things. They are oppressed, they are tormented. Of course. But that only explains, it does not justify. The triumph of George Jackson is that after years of unjust confinement he remains rational.

### Those in Control

But there is a burden on those who hold power in our society—the mainly middle-class, mainly white, mainly comfortable majority. It is a dual responsibility: to look at the reality of deeply felt issues, regardless of excesses in the way they are raised, and to look inside ourselves and recognize the violence that has been done by us or under our authority.

The Jackson case is a fair example. There is a lot of brutal language in "Soledad Brother." One's gorge may rise at any attempt to justify, much less glorify, the attempt to bargain for the release of prisoners by kidnapping a judge.

But the fact remains that George Jackson has been in prison for more than ten years for taking part in a $10 robbery. Most of that time he has been held in solitary confinement, in a tiny cell, under what a federal judge called "shocking and debased" conditions. He has been victimized for his color to a degree of horror beyond the middle-class imagination.

Nothing said or done in protest against the treatment of George Jackson, however wrong, can possibly make that treatment right. The prison system in California—and other states—will remain on the conscience of the American majority.

The more familiar subject of protest is Vietnam. Waving Viet Cong flags is offensive to most Americans. Pouring blood on Selective Service files is an evocative symbol to only a few. Blocking highways is irritating. But how petty the objections to such tactics must seem if we consider the violence done in the name of authority.

It is not just the war itself, with all the useless killing of Indochinese that still goes on and all the pointless risk of American lives. It is what we have become in the name of war.

It is the mother of a Kent State girl saying she wished all the students on that hill had been shot by the National Guard, including her own daughter: "You would have deserved it." It is the five-year prison sentence imposed on a boy who tore his draft card in half during a rally and then immediately, in remorse, told a detective and his draft board. If a Russian had suffered such vindictive punishment for so tepid a demonstration we would be outraged.

Excesses in the name of dissent should disturb us. But to feel righteous about them is self-deception.

# Bernard Levin From London:

**I have no doubt at all that if The Guardian is with us in another 150 years' time, it will still be the voice of Britain's liberal conscience.**

LONDON.—One of the most remarkable of British institutions is 150 years old tomorrow. It is The Guardian, and there are not many newspapers (or people either, for that matter) whose birthday lunches would be attended, in the capacity of principal speakers, by the prime minister of Great Britain and the chancellor of West Germany. Yet these, and many other notables from Britain and many other lands, will tomorrow celebrate publicly what Britain has good cause to celebrate: the fact that The Guardian is 150 years old, and still going strong—going, in happy fact, stronger than ever.

Britain is fortunate in having two such daily papers as The Times (now 186 years old) and The Guardian, and I really do not see how any citizen who wishes to be, and to be seen and heard to be, well-informed could do without either. This is not, mind, just a matter of the news; I think that the editors of both of them (I can say this the more readily, as neither of them has actually invited me to do so) would admit that there is generally a wider coverage of news in the Daily Telegraph than in either of its older rivals. The Times, it is true, still retains its ancient function as a newspaper of record, which chronicles day by day the formal activities of the nation and its people and public bodies, in a manner which renders it (and its incomparable index, published six times a year) essential to historians of the present as well as the past. Nonetheless, The Times and The Guardian are both something more than newspapers, and are part of Britain in a sense in which none of their competitors can really claim to be.

### In a Class Apart

To those who live in countries which, like the United States and indeed the majority of the nations, do not have national newspapers—that is, newspapers sold every day throughout the entire country, and on every breakfast table simultaneously—a newspaper which is more than a newspaper must often seem a strange, if not incomprehensible, concept; I think that even The New York Times, say, has markedly less impact in Akron, Ohio, say, or even Chicago, than it does in its home town. Yet in Britain such influence as the press has is exerted simultaneously and with even pressure throughout the land; and of the British press it remains true that The Times and The Guardian are in a class apart from the others.

Traditionally, The Times has represented the essential conservative strand in British life, The Guardian the no less essential radical one. These stereotypes, however, must nowadays be used with caution; The Times has in recent years opened its columns to the expression of views and of writers, more radical than anything to be found in Britain outside the "underground" press, and its editorial stance is very much further to the left than it used to be.

But in any case, the political position of The Guardian has never been definable in narrow terms of right or left. It was, of course, the chief voice of Manchester liberalism from its early days (it was the Manchester Guardian, and published in that city, for the first 140 years or so of its existence, yet even so managed to exert a national influence). But its liberalism, though the paper supported the Liberal party editorially until the Liberals finally lost all chance of regaining office, was, and is, always an individual brand, owing nothing to party allegiance and everything to an allegiance to its editors' vision of a higher truth than party politics can contain.

### C. P. Scott's Legacy

The Guardian as we know it today is the creation of the greatest of its editors, C. P. Scott, who ruled it from 1872 to 1929, an achievement without parallel in British newspapers, and possibly without rival anywhere in the world. Above all Scott gave it its unique moral sensibility, which it retains unflawed to this day. The Guardian, under its present editor (Alastair Hetherington), was the only paper in Britain to oppose the Suez adventure in 1956 from the very first day, and without any hesitation or ambiguity whatever; Suez was a crime, a madness, and a lie, and The Guardian was, and is, against such things. Half a century before, Scott had denounced the Boer War just as forthrightly; during the First World War he denounced the Liberal prime minister, Lloyd George, for his bloody suppression of the Irish rising against British rule; I have no doubt at all that if The Guardian is with us in another 150 years' time, it will still be the voice of Britain's liberal conscience.

It has often, of course, been accused of the traditional liberal offenses; of preferring the causes of other countries to that of its own, of a reluctance to face the harsh realities of a harsh world, of maintaining double standards. The charges simply cannot be sustained; the liberalism of The Guardian is the realistic, hard-edged kind, the John Kennedy or George Orwell kind, not the flabby, short-sighted, pseudo-"progressive" kind of—well, let us not spoil the party on this happy day by naming names.

The Guardian has changed, of course, over the years. The move from Manchester to London was only the most spectacular of its changes, but others, though achieved more slowly, have been even more important. It has widened its horizons very considerably, it has improved its physical appearance, it has survived the economic disasters that very nearly sank it a few years ago; why, it has even abolished its famous, and mythical, misprints department, which was responsible for such magnificently accidental creations as "President Eisenhower."

The prospectus for its first issue in 1821 began with the words, "It may safely be asserted, that no former period, in the history of our country, has been marked by the agitation of questions of a more important character, than those which are now claiming the attention of the public."

Well, that's still true. But so are these words, from the publishers' declaration of their aims:

"Whilst they will exercise the right of spirited and vigorous animadversion upon public questions, and boldly expose public delinquencies, they will sedulously avoid all tendency to private slander, and endeavor to prevent the best prerogatives and most important duties of the press from degenerating into calumny and abuse."

# Letters

### Israel's 'My Lai'

Robert Toth's story "How Israel Dealt With Its Own My Lai" (IHT, April 26) is basically correct, but it glosses over some of the more significant details. It should be stressed that throughout the Kafr Kassem incident, the Israeli government acted under intense pressure from the embryonic Israeli peace movement. The government did not publish the facts of the massacre voluntarily. The horrible story came to light when a group of Arab militants (Communist, one must add) collected evidence from the surviving eyewitnesses, such as children buried under the corpses, and sent the accounts to some public figures.

When I received these as editor in chief of Haolam Hazeh, I decided to publish the facts. However military censorship forbade this. Thereupon, I announced to the authorities that I would publish the facts nevertheless, and organised a small group of intellectuals, writers, etc., to back publication. When it became clear to the government that publication could not be avoided, it took the initiative by announcing the whole story, as stated by Mr. Toth.

When judgment was handed down by the court, in a memorable decision, there actually was a storm of protest, rather like the one following the My Lai judgment in the States. Still, there was no direct government intervention. The condemned officers and men were, however, released after quite a short time in prison, and some of them got government jobs. On the whole, I do think that, faced with this horrible episode, Israeli public opinion and authorities did behave better than their American counterparts now. But we all have still a long way to go in dealing with war-crimes of this order.

URI AVNERY,
Member of Parliament.
Jerusalem.

### The Pakistan Strife

The letter entitled "Crushing East Bengal" by Dr. Abu Ahmad (April 29) is an exercise in malicious propaganda against Pakistan which cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. In answer to the points made by Dr. Ahmad, I wish to state that the Pakistan Army was called into action against those who attempted to stage an armed insurrection against the lawful authority of the state. There was no attempt by the army to "kill thousands of unarmed civilians." Regarding point 2 made by Dr. Ahmad, that "a secret directive" was given by the president of Pakistan to the army to kill East Pakistan intellectuals and leaders, I can only say that this assertion is a malicious misrepresentation of facts and/or a figment of Dr. Ahmad's imagination. The Pakistan Army was called into action solely to protect the integrity and sovereignty of the country and this is precisely what it has done, no more and no less.

TARIQ ABDULLAH.
Geneva.

### Round-Robin?

I'm surprised that Herblock (cartoon, April 19) has already forgotten that the Paris conference table is round, not rectangular, and that there are four delegations sitting around it, not two. I suggest a net be stretched across the table so as to allow a new form of collective ping-pong, with Ambassadors Bruce and Xuan Thuy taking on the Southerners.

ARTHUR J. DOMMENN.
Saigon.

### China and Canada

In "Watching a Watcher" (April 28), Joseph Alsop says, "Nixon will not betray Taiwan and go on his belly to Peking, as the French did, and the Canadians did."

What the French did in 1964 I am not sure, but what the Canadians did—and did not do—in 1970, I do know. In 1968 the Canadian government decided to establish diplomatic relations with China as a logical prelude to that country's ultimate admittance to the United Nations. After two years of arduous and complex negotiations in Sweden, a neutral country, formal relations between the two countries were established in October of last year. Two things should be remembered: First, Canada has never recognized China's claim to Taiwan (she only "took note" of the claim at the time of recognition). Secondly, it was Taiwan, not Canada, which recalled its ambassador initially. Perhaps in his article Mr. Alsop simply saw fit to ignore these important considerations.

P. DUNN.
Toulouse, France.

### Jabber, Jabber

If white South Africans really feel as isolated as Cyrus Sulzberger says they do, it should do their hearts good to see how average Americans can look through Buz Sawyer's eyes into a black Africa where Great White Hunters and Native Witch Doctors still communicate in "Swahili" by saying

Jabber
Jabber
Jabber

to each other. For their part, East Africans, among whom good Swahili is a mark of culture, have long known what to expect. Jambo, bwana.

WILLET WEEKS
Addis Ababa.

# International Opinion

### Soviet Space Efforts

Despite its marked presence, secrecy is not the outstanding trait of Soviet space efforts. Even more characteristic is a methodical procedure which—recognizable in retrospect—heads for a specific goal step by step and strives to minimize the risks involved. The Soviets are far from regarding manned space flights as too expensive or dangerous. They are continuing their efforts in this direction, with priority being given to establishing an orbital station with rotating crews. There is a clear division of labor in Soviet space flight: exploration of the solar system and the moon is being carried out with satellites and unmanned robots, while manned space ships and space stations are being confined to the space around earth proper. This division of labor was apparently instituted when the Kremlin gave up the race to the moon as lost. Now the altered approach is beginning to bear fruit, and in America more people are proposing that the Soviet system be adopted in order to overcome the present malaise which overlays the U.S. space program.

*—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

### Mission to Cairo

Surely for Rogers and for Nixon, who is sending his envoy on this tour, it is perfectly clear that now no gestures toward Arab states will produce any positive result unless there is real progress in the liquidation of consequences of the Israeli aggression. Any decisive solution of the whole conflict seems at the present moment difficult to imagine. However, partial progress, precisely on the Suez Canal issue, might probably be easier to achieve, thereby encouraging successive steps. Washington would be glad to achieve that, but the question is, will it succeed? This would entail firmness in relations with Israel, but, so far, the United States has not managed to bring itself to that.

*—From Glos Pracy (Warsaw).*

# In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 4, 1896

NEW YORK—The Naval Appropriations Bill, with some amendments, passed the Senate yesterday. It allows $2,500,000 for torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. The House provision for five torpedo boats is changed to three, having a speed of not less than 30 knots. The cost is reduced to $800,000. The cost of ten torpedo boats is reduced from $800,000 to $500,000. The clauses regarding the increase in the Marine Corps of 500 men and the enlistment of 1,000 additional seamen remain in the bill.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 4, 1921

PARIS—Any proposal for a scientific revision of taxation must be welcome in the United States. People never complain so bitterly of heavy taxation, because it is heavy, as they do of unjust taxation because it is unjust. Taxation that bears more upon one class of citizens, relatively to their capacity to meet it, than it does upon another is an abomination, a defenseless tyranny, a flagrant violation of the essential principles of free government, that of equality of obligation as of opportunity.

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هكذا من الأصل

# istan Says India Creates nosphere of Confrontation

By Malcolm W. Browne

ACHI, May 3 (NYT).—
a accused India today of
g an atmosphere of con-
on" and said Indian
units had shelled Pak-
ositions.

Pakistani Foreign Office
mabad handed a note to
dian high commissioner
alleging that 100 artillery
rtar shells had been fired
st Pakistan from India
ursday.

note further accused In-
sending armed infiltrators
akistan to foment civil
and encourage Bengalese
ists in their struggle
national troops.

protest was the second in
ays. Yesterday, Pakistan
India of sending two
planes over East Pak-

e was no mention of
ies or damage in the
note.

Pakistan said it had been exercising "the utmost patience and restraint" in its tense relations with India, and hoped the alleged Indian provocations would end.

In a second note today, Pakistan rejected Indian charges that Indian diplomats in the East Pakistan capital of Dacca had been virtually interned by Pakistani authorities.

The note said the Indian diplomats in question were free to move around Dacca, but were kept under escort "for security."

The note also demanded a restoration of the rights of Pakistani diplomats posted to Calcutta, India, charging that Indian authorities were subjecting the latter to "virtual confinement."

Radio Pakistan reported, meanwhile, that Gen. Tikka Khan, martial law administrator of East Pakistan, ventured out of Dacca yesterday on an inspection tour for the first time since fighting began in the region on March 25.

The inspection trip was presumably intended to show that the environs of Dacca were now sufficiently pacified to permit the travel of high officials.

The general was appointed commander of East Pakistan when the fighting began and conducted the subsequent military campaign against Bengali separatists there.

### Million Refugees Reported

GENEVA, May 3 (UPI).—There are now more than a million East Pakistan refugees in India, the League of Red Cross Societies said today.

The league said it has sent an urgent appeal to all national Red Cross organizations for immediate donations of money and relief supplies.

More than half of the refugees are sheltered in 153 camps along the Indian frontier with East Pakistan.

# bels Stage w Attacks Ceylon

OMBO, May 3 (Reuters).—
ing insurgents staged a
ed outburst of violence
day, attacking post offices,
stations, shops and public
gs in many parts of Cey-
was announced today.

attacks forced the army,
had been holding its fire
the expiration of a four-
mnesty tomorrow, to launch
sives in Kekirawa, Habarana
Polonnaruwa in the north
al area, a spokesman said.

ndreds of the insurgents had
dy given themselves up with
uccess of government efforts
ush the uprising by youthful
lents who started their
t on April 5 to hasten re-
s by revolutionary means.

### Appeal of Government

e spokesman said the action
curity forces was swift and
tive in response to the new
ks.

added that the insurgents
mounted new violence prob-
to keep the rank and file
answering Prime Minister
Sirimavo Bandaranaike's
al to them to surrender.

e police station in Kekirawa,
miles from Colombo, was at-
d and burned yesterday, and
were several other assaults
public buildings in Habarana,
miles from here, and Polon-
nwa, 150 miles from the
ital.

the Kegalle rubber district,
miles from Colombo, insur-
ts destroyed village committee
ces and post offices.

bout 1,000 insurgents have
rendered in the first two days
the amnesty, and the govern-
nt expects the total of surren-
s to reach 2,000 by the dead-
tomorrow.

### Materiel Is Seized

he spokesman said govern-
nt troops seized large quanti-
of arms and ammunition in
terday's skirmishes. He added
t hard-core terrorists were
ing to regroup in the Sinha-
a forest of south-central Cey-

nsurgent suspects detained in
s or army centers now number
0, the spokesman said, and
ny of them found not directly
olved in violence were already
g moved to rehabilitation
ters.

he army has already announc-
that it will launch a major
nsive on insurgent diehards in
Sinharaja forest once the
nesty is over.

eylon has been returning to
mal and the Education Min-
y said yesterday it would
ide soon whether schools—
ed because of insurgent activ-
—should be opened.

ank managers, however, said
were airlifting cash to their
nches in remoter provinces be-
e of the risks of roadblocks
mines laid by insurgents.

## East Germans Defect

ERLIN, May 3 (AP).—A 20-
-old East German soldier
was brought to East Berlin
participate in a May Day
ude used the opportunity to
ct to West Berlin by swimm-
the Spree River early today,
e reported. Another East
man soldier defected today
s the Lower Saxony border.

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United Press International.

BELFAST BLAST—British troops examining the home of Police Superintendent Ross Laird after it was shattered by a bomb early yesterday. Mr. Laird, his wife, their daughter Mary, 15, and Mrs. Cecil Patterson, widow of a police inspector murdered by the IRA recently, narrowly escaped injury when they fled the house just seconds before the explosion after Mary saw smoke drifting outside the door.

IRA Is Blamed

# *Scotland Yard Homes in Ulster Bombed*

BELFAST, May 3 (UPI).—The war against extremists in Northern Ireland sharpened today with the terrorist bombings of the homes of Scotland Yard's top detective in the province and a high-ranking aide.

A spurt of bombing attacks kept on tonight with blasts in a pub in the Belfast docks area and a small radio relay station on the city outskirts. Two men were slightly injured in the explosion at the pub.

Police said there were no injuries in the blast at the home of Chief Superintendent Ross Laird of the Yard's Special Branch. But the wife of Detective Inspector Samuel Kyle hurt an arm when she was knocked downstairs, and Inspector Kyle suffered face wounds.

The explosive charges, which went off within minutes of eath other about noon yesterday, wrecked the two homes, about a mile apart in the same Belfast suburb, and blew out windows of about a dozen nearby homes.

Other explosions early today blew out the door and show window of a large Protestant-owned downtown Belfast furniture store and shattered the doors and windows of two Catholic homes in Protestant neighborhoods.

"It's obvious they were IRA attacks," a police official said of the strikes at the Laird and Kyle homes. "The IRA is trying to undermine the work of the Special Branch."

Superintendent Laird and his men have been leading the fight to crush IRA extremists, who seek the forceful unification of the British province with the Irish Republic to the south. The Special Branch is an investigative division responsible for national security.

Northern Ireland Police Chief Graham Shillington appealed to the public to come forward with any information "to end this terrorism." He said the bombers "not only had murderous intent on the two officers but a callous disregard for the lives of their families."

Superintendent Laird and his family evacuated their home seconds before the explosion, when his 15-year-old daughter Sheila noticed smoke coming from under the front-porch door.

"I knew something was on," Superintendent Laird told newsmen. "I told the family to get back in the garden and lie down. We did and five seconds later there was an explosion."

The Lairds, now living with a neighbor, joined a crowd today watching bulldozers level their wrecked home.

Police said the Kyle home also was destroyed.

## *French Tourism Takes to Horses*

PERIGUEUX, France, May 3 (AP).—A tourist agency was doing turn-away business today with horse-drawn trailer houses in this area of southwestern France.

The agency has rented 25 of the trailer houses to tourists who want to watch nature go by at horse pace. The tours are similar to those available in Ireland for many years. The vehicles, equipped with four bunks and a refrigerator, are booked up in France through mid-September.

## Obituaries

# Cancer Kills Vanderwarker; Head of Cancer Center in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT).—Richard D. Vanderwarker, 59, president of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center since 1964, died yesterday of cancer in the center's hospital.

Mr. Vanderwarker joined the institution in 1952 as general manager. His ability in hospital administration was recognized in his election in 1962 to the presidency of the Greater New York Hospital Association, and in 1963-65 as president of the Hospital Association of New York State. He served on special committees of the American Hospital Association.

### Dr. Theodore K. Lawless

CHICAGO, May 3 (NYT).—Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, 78, a leading dermatologist who won the 1954 Spingarn Medal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for "distinguished merit and achievement among American Negroes," died Saturday.

Dr. Lawless, one of the first physicians to use radium as a treatment for cancer, was formerly on the faculty of the Medical School of Northwestern University. He had organized medical laboratories there and taught dermatology and syphilology from 1924 to 1941.

In addition to his medical work, Dr. Lawless had been president of the Service Federal Savings and Loan Association in Chicago, which was active in financing black business enterprises, and the 4213 South Michigan Corporation, which promoted low-cost housing.

### Santiago Prados Elias

TARRAGONA, Spain, May 3 (AP).—Noted Spanish sculptor Santiago Prados Elias, 53, was killed in a car crash April 25, it was announced today. One of his best known works is a mosaic at the dome of the basilica of the Valley of the Fallen, near Madrid, a huge monument to the Spaniards killed in the Civil War.

### Sarah Elizabeth Collins

TALLAPOOSA, Ga., May 3 (UPI).—Sarah Elizabeth Collins, an American Negro born into slavery, died Saturday at the reported age of 117.

A funeral home here said yesterday that records indicate Mrs. Collins was born in Randolph County, Ala., on Sept. 2, 1854—nearly nine years before President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

### Rosario V. Mancuso

UTICA, N.Y., May 3 (AP).—Rosario V. Mancuso, 64, one of the 60 or so reputed underworld figures who attended the 1957 meeting at Apalachin, N.Y., died yesterday.

### Ghalya Badr Said

PORTSMOUTH, England, May 3 (UPI).—Princess Ghalya Badr Said, 22, niece of the deposed Sultan of Zanzibar, drowned yesterday when a dinghy in which she was a passenger collided with a British rail ferry entering Portsmouth harbor. The sultan and his family have lived at Portsmouth since he went into exile following a coup in 1964.

## *Renault Workers To Continue Sit-in*

LE MANS, France, May 3 (Reuters).—Workers at the Renault auto plant here today decided to continue indefinitely a sit-in strike started last Thursday night.

The strike for more pay and changes in the classification of skilled workers, started by 2,500 of the factory's 10,000 workers, now affects some 4,000 skilled workers.

## *Iraqi Bomber, Russia Bound, Down in Turkey*

ANKARA, May 3 (Reuters).—Officials said today a Soviet-built bomber of the Iraqi Air Force made an emergency landing at Ankara today escorted by Turkish jet fighters after technical trouble apparently forced it off course.

The Iraqi plane, a twin-jet Tupolev Tu-16, was one of three given routine overflight permission on a flight from Iraq to Odessa in the Soviet Union.

Turkish officials said the plane left Turkish air space and flew out over the Black Sea, but then was spotted by radar turning back over Turkish territory. Turkish Air Force jets took off to investigate and escorted it to Ankara. It carried a six-man crew in civilian clothes.

## News Analysis

# Sabry's Ouster Attributed to Power Clash

By William Tuohy

BEIRUT, May 3.—The dramatic ouster yesterday of the pro-Soviet Aly Sabry as one of Egypt's two vice-presidents appears to be due to a combination of reasons, diplomatic sources believe.

The 53-year-old Mr. Sabry was President Anwar Sadat's closest rival for power in Egypt, and Mr. Sabry was known to have thought that he should have been chosen to succeed the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Mr. Sabry, sources say, also resented the fact that he was usually listed after the other vice-president, Hussein el-Shafei, which appeared to indicate that he was "second" vice-president.

As a consequence, Mr. Sabry was thought to be building up his own power base in the Arab Socialist Union, the nation's only political party, of which he was secretary-general until the 1967 war with Israel.

### Liaison With Russians

Mr. Sabry, too, was believed to be trying to establish his influence among the young army officers, particularly those entrusted with the air defense system supplied by the Soviet Union. An ex-air force man, Mr. Sabry was in charge of liaison with the Soviet experts who have installed the SAM missiles and the late-model MiG interceptors.

In a May Day speech, President Sadat warned of "centers of power," and emphasized that "no single group of individuals had the right to impose their views on others or oppose the will of the people."

Another key reason for Mr. Sadat's firing of his old comrade-in-arms—Mr. Sadat and the two vice-presidents are the only remaining members of the junta that overthrew King Farouk in 1952—is thought to be Mr. Sabry's reported opposition to Mr. Sadat's peace settlement initiatives. Mr. Sabry has taken a tougher line inside the Arab Socialist Union toward the peace talks, and he leads a faction that maintains that only a "military solution" will force the Israelis to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula.

Keystone.

Aly Sabry

Mr. Sabry is also thought to believe that an arranged settlement, coming as a result of U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers's initiative, would tend to benefit the United States at the expense of the Soviet Union.

These views tended to put Mr. Sabry in conflict with Mr. Sadat, and thus was triggered the most serious domestic rupture in Mr. Sadat's six months as president.

It is not clear what part differences in opinion about the proposed federation of Egypt, Syria, and Libya played in Mr. Sabry's ouster, but it seems evident that the Arab Socialist Union central committee had more reservations about the federation than did President Sadat.

The central committee only ratified the federation agreement after substantial amendments which loosened the federation and called for unanimous decisions in order that Egypt could not be outvoted by its partners.

The fact that Mr. Sabry's ouster came only 48 hours before Mr. Rogers's visit, sources say, indicates how sharp the differences must have become. Sources speculated that Mr Sadat did not want Mr. Sabry to participate in the talks with Secretary Rogers and his entourage.

It is not known whether Mr. Sabry has been removed from his other posts: He is a member of the nine-man higher executive committee of the ASU as well as a member of the 150-man central committee.

Though Mr. Sabry has long been identified as th most Soviet-leaning of the top Egyptian leaders, his ouster does not appear to signal any significant changes in relations between Cairo and Moscow.

But Mr. Sabry's firing does emphasize the mounting pressures on President Sadat to either obtain a favorable settlement from the Israelis—or break the cease-fire along the Suez Canal with another round of fighting.

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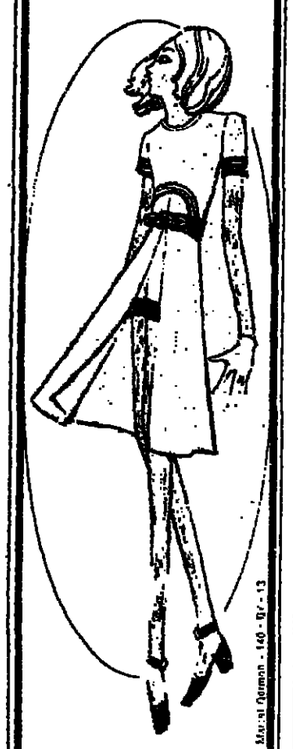
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# Art That You Can Walk On

By Dick Roraback

PARIS.—The outside door to the entrance hall burst open and four dogs, followed by an indeterminate number of children, scrabbled maniacally across Ingrid Bergman's tiled floor, chasing whatever it is dogs chase on early spring afternoons.

Whatever it was never had a chance, and the posse, satisfied, turned tail, sniffed perfunctorily at Henri Mardyks and charged back into the gumbo.

Mardyks, a shaggy and sensitive Paris photographer, peered out from behind a clutter of equipment, glanced up to a window through which the sun was finally making the scene, then looked down at the tiles: "Ah," he said. *"Magnifique.* Jean-Pierre, shift that spot about six feet to the left, will you?"

"Just one second, please," said Miss Bergman, moving through the debris with about as much regal grace as anyone could muster in slacks, sweater and après-ski boots. "Let me just move this out of your way." Deftly and surely she shifted a large pot from one side of the hall to the other.

"Gord!" whispered a journalist's wife, nudging her husband in the ribs. "That's a *Mina!*"

"*Merci,*" said Mardyks, squinting again through his lens. Then, to himself: *"Ah. Vraiment magnifique."*

Magnifique it was, too, this dog-proof, Ming-proof, mud-proof, tripod-proof floor that looked as though it had been created for this particular living space—as indeed it had.

Technically, the tiles, of fired clay, are hexagonal in shape, some 14 inches in diameter, crafted with a light bas-relief surface and a hand-rubbed-wax patina suggesting the color and surface of mottled leather.

Aesthetically, the effect of the tiled floor is as natural, charming and utilitarian as the cobblestoned roads of the exurban French village a short walk away. Like virtually all of the accoutrements of the converted garage that is the home of Miss Bergman and husband Lars Schmidt—like Miss Bergman herself, for that matter—the tiles are undeniably beautiful without a hint of the meretricious. In other words, just right.

Handmade for the Schmidts three years ago by ceramist Dionisio Poullanos, the floor, in its context, also looks as basic and timeless as the earth from which it sprang, great globs of which were currently accumulating in Miss Bergman's foyer.

The artist himself was present at the photo session, having flown up from his Rome studio as forerunner of a four-cat caravan. And that the shooting match was ever organized at all at the home of Miss Bergman—who is not exactly in the habit of holding open house for the press—was a tribute to the enthusiasm of Joe Feinberg.

In a world of affluence increasingly conscious of tiling as an adjunct to gracious living, Joe and Dionisio are partners in the best sense of the word.

On the surface, they make an odd couple, the super-dapper Miami macher, gregarious and effervescent, and the swarthy, introspective Greek whose sad eyes, at the mention of ceramics, take on the hue and magic of Florence at sunset.

### One Voice

On their common ground, however, the partners speak with one voice. "I design and sell tiles," says Joe. "I also communicate as much with tiles as with the people who buy them."

"My friends are my clients," echoes Dionisio, "and my clients are my friends."

Each started with little more than a lump of raw material: each has developed and expanded his talents according to the mores of his respective continent.

Feinberg, ex-pottery salesman and architectural-drawing student, had his vision considerably in advance of the American trend toward tiles. "Thirteen years ago," he said, "I saw the picture, only it wasn't there yet." What was there, in fact, was a defunct tile plant in South Miami, a ramshackle warehouse that only a Feinberg could love. Joe bought the place, and in the tradition of pre-beatnik America, rolled up his sleeves.

"I could see the coming influence of the Mediterranean and Caribbean styles," he says now, a remarkable insight for a young man whose own early influence derived from the tropical clime of Mount Vernon, N. Y. "Today the feeling is in."

### 'Nixon on Up'

An idea of just how in it is can be gleaned from the combined mailing lists of Feinberg's Designers Flooring Company and Poullanos's Panagra Studio in Rome. "Our clients," said the irrepressible custom-tiler in Paris the other day, "include everyone from Nixon on up," to wit: Bebe Rebozo, Lilly Pulitzer, Eleanor Holm, Victor Borge in St. Croix, and on this side of the pond, Federico Fellini, Suni Ratazzi Agnelli, Queen Mother Frederika of Greece.

It was during one of Feinberg's early trips to southern Europe in search of inspiration and materials—in particular "Catholic blue and Cardinal red" for the restoration of the Cathedral of St. Augustine—that Joe met Dionisio Poullanos, an inspired ceramic artist.

At the time—eight years ago—what Joe was doing in cement Dionisio was doing in ceramics.

The partnership, with designs created by both men, provides a nearly limitless inventory of tiling to suit every taste—with the sine qua non that the client has one—and in retrospect it was a felicitous meeting for both. Joe, for his part, gained instant access to the relatively arcane and distinctive art of Dionisio, who also could and would execute Joe's own designs in a manner impossible to duplicate.

At the same time, Dionisio found an affluent and growing market that would free him to create on his own terms, to say "no" to the odd customer whose lack of taste offended him, for Dionisio's touch is personal to an extent virtually unheard of across the Atlantic.

"It is important for me to know the personality of my client," said Dionisio, who was born in Athens of a family of artists and went to Rome 20 years ago. "I must know his feelings, his taste."

### Personality

If anything, Dionisio's beginnings in the tile trade were humbler even than Joe's. "My studio was tiny," he recalled. "My 'staff' was small. Very small. It was me.

"Even now, you know, it is not very big—maybe 15 people.

"I have a lot of friends—designers, architects, sculptors, artists—and they come to the studio and we exchange ideas. Me, I know nothing alone. I ask my friends. The ideas merge.

"Then I work. Sometimes I stay in the studio and I forget to eat, forget to sleep. The colors and the shapes—it's like hashish. It's beautiful."

One of his friends is Ingrid Bergman ("I have known her for 20 years. She is like a sister."), for whom Dionisio also designed the tiles of a summer house on an island off Sweden.

Before tackling the tiles in the entrance hall for the Schmidts' home near Paris, Dionisio did the bathroom floor and walls—a soft gray background with a relief design hand painted in white—and the floor of the pool house—a French design with a pebbly surface and insets of glazed ceramic, also hand painted, but this time by Schmidt.

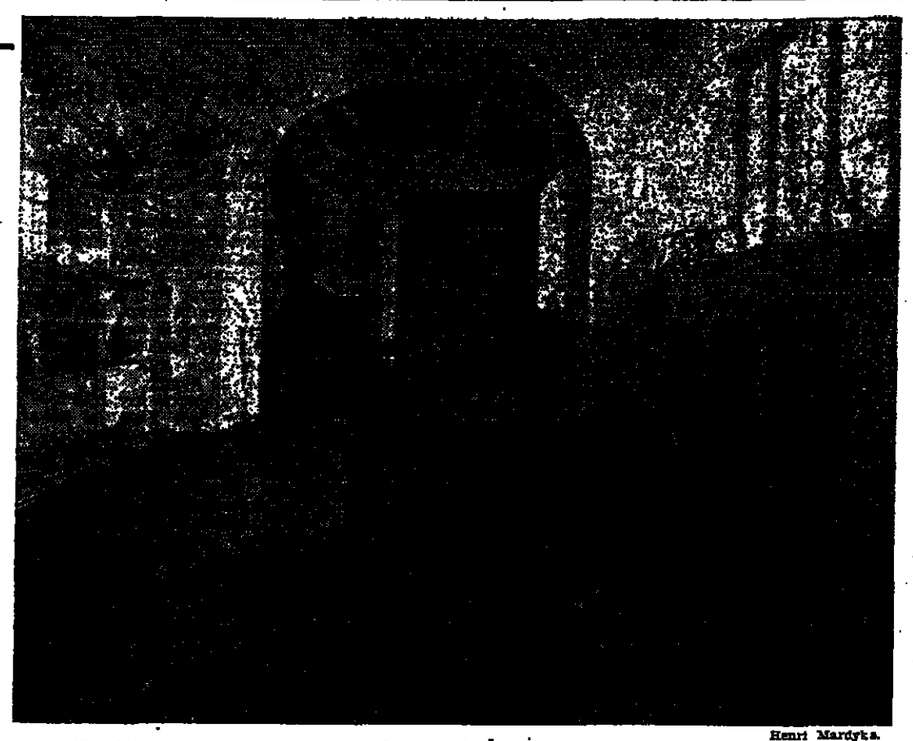
When the Schmidts decided to redecorate the main house, converting the former kitchen into the foyer, Dionisio flew up again to survey the situation. "There was nothing there," he said, "only a ruin. I wanted to do something special." ("Sometimes you furnish a room after it's built," said Miss Bergman, "or you decorate a room around a particular piece of furniture. In this case, we built the hall around the floor.")

"I'm very satisfied," said Dionisio, who often isn't, "because I did it with Ingrid and Lars and they both have wonderful taste. When clients have such good taste it helps me more than you could imagine . . ."

Interrupting the artist, the outside door flew open again and the posse of dogs scattered and scrambled across the custom-made hexagonal tiles with the light bas-relief and the hand-rubbed-wax patina and disappeared again in the general direction of the pool house.

The feeling persisted that the canine antics were something like playing hopscotch on the Sistine Chapel ceiling, until a maid appeared and, with a few swipes of a damp cloth, restored the tiles to their pristine state.

"Beautiful," said Joe Feinberg, bringing everything back to earth. "Beautiful. Did you ever see a work of art you can walk on?"


Henri Mardyks
The tiled entry to the country home of Ingrid Bergman and Lars Schmidt.

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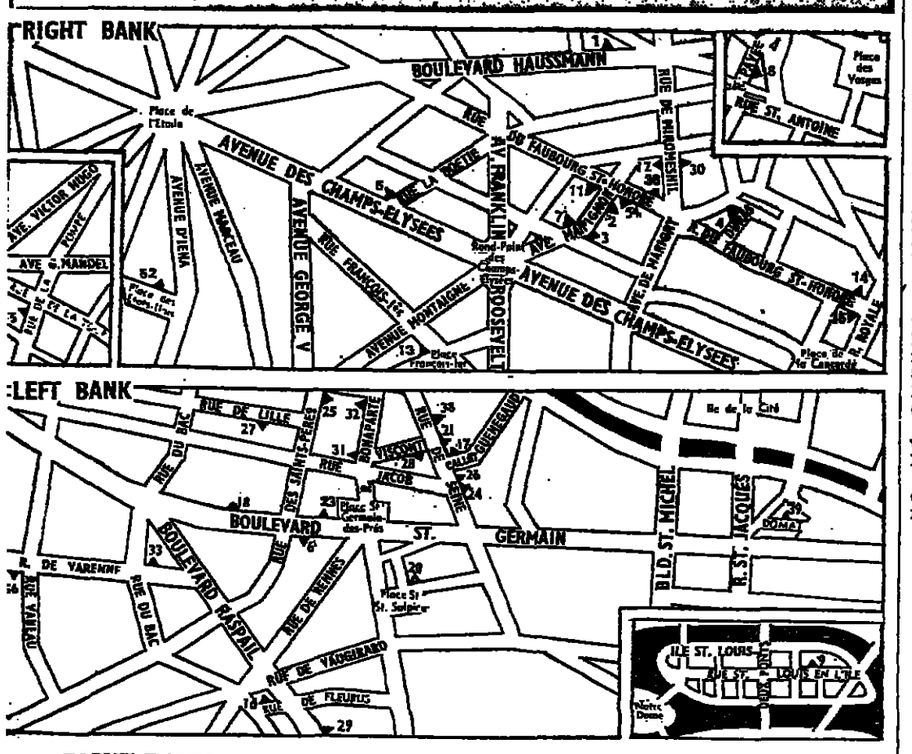


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PAINTERS FROM THE GALLERY.

(8) Gal. C. M. CASSE, 16 R. Parcy, 272-3-14. CONTEMPORARY ENGRAVINGS. D. FLOR. Engravings. May 4-June 4.

(7) Galerie EMMANUEL DAVID
14 Avenue Matignon (8e)
SEGOVIA — May 12-June 5

(12) Gal. DEPAS, 21 R. Miromesnil. Art-Impressionists. Contemp. Masters.

(9) GALERIE 19, 19 r. Miromesnil, 265-4-78. Impressionists & Contemp. Masters

(36) GALERIE RENE DROUET
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(3) GALERIE L. 55, 55 R. de la Pompe 704-81-38. H. NOUVEAU. 6-31 May.

(2) GALERIE DE PARIS
[illegible] Evariste-Jer (8e) - ELY. 82-20
[illegible] MATHEUSIN. May 11 to June 18.

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(5) GALERIE DENISE RENE
RIGHT BANK, 124 Rue La Boétie-8e.
359-03-17: L'ACIER, sculpture and reliefs.

(4) GALERIE RIVE DROITE
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(14) GALERIE URBAN
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(7) GALERIE FELIX VERCEL
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(32) Galerie VISION NOUVELLE
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(24) J. BUCHER, 53 r. de Seine. 326-22-32
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(29) CENTRE D'ART INTERNATIONAL
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Nadia Léger "First Evolution." May.

(20) LA DEMEURE
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by painters from the Gallery

(27) Galerie Paul FACCHETTI
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(25) GALERIE FRAMOND
3 R. des Saints-Pères (6e). Tel.: 548-50-80.
PAINTERS FROM THE GALLERY.

(30) LIA GRAMBIHLER, 14 R. Dumat-8e. 532-18-88, 3 to 10 p.m.: Modern Sculpture.

LEFT BANK

(21) LA GRAVURE, 41 R. de Seine (courtyard). 326-05-44. Original modern engravings.

(23) LA HUNE, 170 Bld. Saint-Germain. 548-35-85. Open every day till midnight. Original modern lithos & engravings.

(9) GALERIE LAMBERT
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YOUNG INTERNATIONAL PAINTERS

(33) MONA LISA, 32 R. de Varenne-7e. 548-17-25. MODERN ART. NAIVE ART. Yugoslavian Naive Painters
J.P. Benvet. Recent paintings. 5-31 May.

(31) TAPESTRIES—Le MUR du NOMADE
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Weaving on premises AUBUSSON.
4 & 5 Bld de Waterloo, Brussels.

(6) Gal. LA POCHADE, 5 Bd St.-Germain-6e. 543-00-14. Contemporary Engrav.

(38) PROSCENIUM, 36 Rue de Seine. 033-92-01. THEATER DESIGN.

(18) GALERIE DENISE RENE
Left Bank, 196 Bd. St.-Germain.
222-77-57. Graphics and Multiples by Artists from the Gallery.

(16)
Gal RIVE GAUCHE. R. A. AUGUSTINCI DERNANDEZ — April 22-May 10
44 R. de Fleurus (6e) — 548-04-91.

(17) GALERIE DARTREA SFEYER
8 Rue Jacques-Callot (6e). 033-78-41.

(26) Gal. STADLER, 51 Rue de Seine 326-91-10. — MODERN PAINTINGS.

(28) GALERIE 3 + 2
5 Rue Visconti (6e) - 033-60-65
FANTASTIC, SURREALISTIC, EROTIC

(36) Gal. de VARENNE, 61 Rue de Varenne-7e. Wagner, Recent Paintings.

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FOOD

# Top Quality in French Cheeses

By Jon Winroth

PARIS.—One day, in a fit of exasperation at his fellow countrymen, Charles de Gaulle exclaimed: *"Que voulez-vous . . . on ne peut rassembler à froid un pays qui compte 265 spécialités de fromage."* (Roughly, "What can you expect, one cannot unify a country that has 265 different kinds of cheese.")

He underestimated the problem.

"It would be theoretically possible to eat a different French cheese every day of the year, although only about 200 varieties are regularly marketed," says merchant Christian Cantin.

For an ex-fisherman from the Vendée forced by an accident 20 years ago to leave the sea, Mr. Cantin has done all right. His little shop in the 15th Arrondissement may not look very impressive, but he can count three-star restaurants, the French Senate and the president of the French Republic among his clients.

### Enthusiasm

He succeeded because he does everything with enthusiasm. He is so active that after a full day with him just when you are ready to call it quits, he is getting warmed up for a night out. Then it comes to you that he walks with a bad limp, a reminder of the accident that made him switch from fishing to selling dairy products.

You do not see it immediately because you are captivated by his broad grin and swept along in an unbroken stream of banter. From behind tinted glasses his eyes sparkle, but they miss nothing.

They also size up cheeses at a glance. When he started out 20 years ago, Mr. Cantin decided to sell only the best: it took him time to find choice and reliable peasant producers. The cheeses vary according to season. For instance, spring is the beginning of the period for goat cheeses. These are best when the goats are eating fresh grass. Prices run a little higher chez Cantin but the difference in quality from the average store is enormous. This has a drawback. Once you have tasted Mr. Cantin's cheeses, you will not want to go back to your neighborhood *crémerie.* You will find yourself, as I have, crossing town once or twice a week to buy a supply of cheese, wonderfully tasty and fresh farm eggs, yoghurts, butter (especially that of Echiré), buttermilk and raw, unskimmed milk.

### Pasteurization

The milk is unpasteurized but it comes from inspected herds. Pasteurization is fatal to quality in cheese. It helps it keep, but kills the taste along with the bacteria.

Unless they are to undergo long voyages even soft cheeses have no need for preservation. At home they will keep several days in a cool cupboard or in the refrigerator well away from the freezing compartment.

They should be kept in plastic boxes or aluminum foil, both to keep from drying out and to avoid smelling up the rest of the refrigerator. Most important, Mr. Cantin insists, is that they be taken out at least half an hour before serving to allow them to resume normal temperature, appearance and consistency.

Serving cheese is always a problem. Should one offer just a huge, flat wheel of Brie or half a dozen assorted cheeses? And which ones? It doesn't matter if you are dealing with cheese lovers, but a variety should have something to please everyone.

For that matter, a cheese buffet is one of the pleasantest and easiest dinners to prepare. A few olives and cold cuts to begin with, a dozen or so cheeses with appropriate wines and a large tart for dessert to end on, require no preparation and little cleanup.

The platter should contain cheeses of each main category and there should be at least one wine for each category, depending on the number of guests . . . Mr. Cantin is always ready to help with advice. Here are the basic types listed in the order in which they and their accompanying wines should be tasted:

Goat's cheeses are best with light, fruity wines of any color (white Sancerre, red Bourgueil).

The same wines go with "pressed" cheeses such as Cantal, Tomme de Savoie and Saint-Nectaire.

Cheeses with a *croûte fleurie* ("flowered" rind, from the white mold on it) such as Camembert and Brie call for a light red (Beaujolais, Bourgueil).

The strong-tasting *croûtes lavées* (whose rinds have literally been washed with beer or brandy) such as Pont-L'Evêque, Livarot and Marcilles are perfect for vigorous red Burgundies. This is equally true for Munster, but in Alsace they drink Gewürztraminer or beer with it. Beer will also do very nicely with "cooked" cheeses such as Gruyère. Or serve them with a good dry white or a full-bodied red Burgundy or Bordeaux.

### Richest Group

The last and richest group is that of the blue cheeses, including the great and inimitable Roquefort, made from sheep's milk. They can take any wine up to the great reds of Bordeaux, Burgundy and the Rhône Valley. Sauternes is also wonderful with Roquefort.

But if in doubt, Mr. Cantin will gladly make up decorated cheese platters complete with labels for cheese parties.

And he will answer questions, such as do you eat butter with cheese (no, unless the cheese is a bit old or hard), or should you cut off the rind. (That depends. Obviously, if it's hard or pungent, but there is no reason to with the likes of Camembert, Brie or most goat's cheeses. In sum, do as you wish.)

*(Cantin, 2 Rue de Lourmel, Paris 15. Telephone: 783-70-58. Open from 8 to 1 and from 3:45 to 7:45 except Sunday afternoons and Mondays.)*

John Winroth
Christian Cantin in his Paris shop.

Music: Florence Festival Opens

By William Weaver

FLORENCE—Last year, the events of the Florentine Maggio Musicale festival were arranged, for the most part, around a central theme: European culture between the two world wars. For the 1971 edition of the Maggio, which opened Friday night, the festival's enterprising artistic director, Roman Vlad, has again established a leading motive: Western music and the influence of non-European civilizations. In the course of the next weeks, we will see Eastern ballets, Weill's school-pieces "Der Jasager" and "Der Neinsager," influenced by Japanese drama, Puccini's "Turandot" with its fairy-tale China, and other exotic works.

The opening event was a carefully prepared and splendidly executed performance of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," given in Italian translation. This opera is rarely performed, like all of Meyerbeer's operas, which now have the reputation of being more historically interesting than just plain enjoyable. Well, "L'Africaine" is downright good listening, at least for a lot of the time. It is, admittedly, a long piece (the Florence performance started at 8:30 p.m. and ended well after 1 a.m., with three intermissions); some scenes—like the next to last one—sag a bit. But the grand moments still work: Selika (the African girl of the title, actually Indian) sings a lovely, sinuous lullaby in Act II, there is a rapt prayer in Act III, and Selika's final death scene is a long, moving elegy.

Florence was lucky to have young American dramatic soprano Jessye Norman for the difficult, crucial title role. This artist, who has begun a promising career in Germany, made a sensation at last year's Spoleto Festival, in some brief song recitals. She proves to be equally at home on the opera stage, moving with great dignity and singing with real dramatic insight. The voice is still young, still developing; but it is obviously being used with intelligence. The great Wagnerian roles lie just ahead.

There are always two leading ladies in Meyerbeer's operas, and the role of Inès—highborn Portuguese lady in love with Vasco da Gama, also loved by Selika—was sensitively, sweetly sung by Mietta Sighele. The tenor has the hit tune, "O paradiso," which has been recorded by every great singer from Caruso on. Veriano Luchetti is a gifted, tasteful young artist, who sang the role—and the famous aria—with impressive musicality. The voice is really not of the heroic proportions Meyerbeer demands, but Luchetti wisely did not force it beyond its strength. One would like to hear him in more congenial parts. As Nelusko, the Indian leader, Gian Giacomo Guelfi blustered less than usual and was therefore more than usually effective. The smaller roles were also well cast, with Agostino Ferrin a fine Don Pedro.

Riccardo Muti, the Florence Orchestra's permanent conductor, confirmed his position as one of Italy's most gifted young musicians. It was a taut, but unhurried reading, alive to the richness and variety of Meyerbeer's score. Franco Enriques staged the work simply, rightly, in Fiorella Mariani's beautiful sets (only Vasco's ship was a little crammed). Miss Mariani also designed the attractive costumes.

# Caravaggio to Be Auctioned

LONDON, May 3 (AP).—A long-lost painting by the 16th-century Italian painter Caravaggio, found hanging in the home of a family who had no idea of its value, is to be auctioned here next month.

The work is "Martha Reproving Mary for Her Vanity" which Christie's, the London auctioneer, expects to fetch a six-figure price when it comes up for sale June 25.

The salesroom is keeping the origins of the 35 by 52-1/2-inch painting, last seen in public in Italy in 1897, a tight secret.

David Carritt, Christie's fine arts consultant and the man who tracked it down, would say only that he discovered the picture while on a foreign tour. He refused even to identify the country of the owner with whom he negotiated for 18 months.

The picture was brought to Britain for the sale.

The painting shows Martha remonstrating with Mary who is seated, stumptuously dressed, in front of a mirror and holding a flower.

Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio was 37 when he died in 1610 but is considered by art experts to be one of half a dozen crucial figures in European paintings. He is regarded as the father of realism in European art and Rembrandt, Rubens, Velasquez and Vermeer were influenced by him.

Examples of Caravaggio's work are rare and the largest collections are still in Italy.

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# llar Rate ts Support om Europe

## l Price Retreats n Last Week High

ICH, May 3 (AP-DJ).—l banks supported the dollay in most European forexchange markets amid ation that West Germany let the deutsche mark float ernatively, impose exchange ls on Eurodollar borrowing rman corporations.

ign exchange dealers said ollar received support in o, Paris, Brussels and Am-m. Although the dollar t the mandatory support in Zurich, the Swiss central was not forced to buy dolealers said.

London, the sterling-dollar ate closed unchanged from 's $2.4194.

**oating Rate Discussed**

mercial bankers in Gerand elsewhere minimized kelihood that Germany use a floating rate it would be politically unand because it would disans for reducing the tradge of the EEC currencies June.

ite assurances from the bank that there would not restrictions on corporate llar borrowing, some considered restrictions a ity.

some time now, the bank has been disturbed fact that German comare bypassing the banking and borrowing directly in rodollar market," a Swiss commented.

while, the price of free gold eased today on 's main bullion exchanges ast week's flurry.

reached an 18-month high 5 an ounce in London on after building steadily all It was down to $39.43 an at this afternoon's fixing.

rich, the price was quoted 5 bid, $39.50 asked, down 39.60-$39.80 on Friday. In atively small Paris market, to $39.77 from $39.98.

# Toshiba's Net Fell 60%; Nissan Shows 6% Gain

TOKYO, May 3 (AP-DJ).—Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) today reported a 60 percent profit decline for the six months ended March 31, and cut its semi-annual dividend to 2.5 yen from 3 yen a year earlier.

Company executives also predicted that business conditions in the current six months ending September will continue to be unfavorable.

Net profits fell to 4.13 billion yen ($12.5 million) in the half-year from 10.23 billion yen a year earlier on sales that rose 4 percent, to 298.94 billion yen from 286.9 billion.

Toshiba said that as a result of a 20 to 25 percent cut in color television output, unit costs rose and profit margins narrowed. The company hopes to resume full color TV output in mid-May. But future demand remains uncertain, as an estimated 42 percent of Japanese households already have color receivers.

**Nissan Registers Gain**

Net profits at Nissan Motor Co., Japan's No. 2 car maker, rose 6 percent to 14.36 billion yen ($39.9 million) in the half-year ended March 31, from 13.51 billion yen a year earlier.

Sales increased 18 percent during the same period—to 417.02 billion yen from 354.62 billion a year earlier.

Nissan attributed its relatively small profit gain to a slowdown in domestic sales and higher debt-servicing costs.

The company said that since no sharp sales gains are expected in the current six-month period, profits may deteriorate.

Following a recent plant completion, Nissan has an annual production capacity of 2 million vehicles a year, equal to that of Toyota Motor Co.

**Inco Net Dips 18%**

TORONTO, May 3 (Reuters).—International Nickel Co. Canada said today its net slipped 18 percent in the first quarter from the year-earlier period.

Profits declined to $36.5 million (U.S.), or 49 cents per share, from the earlier $44.44 million, or 59 cents per share. Sales dropped 6 percent in the quarter, to $238.1 million from $244.2 million.

The company stepped up its capital expenditures during the quarter—to $64.8 million from $48.7 million a year earlier.

**Hoogovens Confirms Drop**

IJMUIDEN, the Netherlands, May 3 (AP-DJ).—Koninklijke Nederlandsche Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken today confirmed the earlier report that its profits sank 37 percent in the 1971 first quarter.

The company also published figures for sales, which slid 7 percent to 453 million guilders ($127.79 million) from 497.1 million guilders in the year-earlier period.

Profits totaled 23.6 million guilders compared to the year-earlier quarter's 37.9 million.

# Agnelli, Pirelli Quit Board of Montedison

MILAN, May 3 (AP).—A battle between the state and private business came to a climax today when Giovanni Agnelli and Leopoldo Pirelli, the two biggest names in Italian industry, resigned from the board of directors of Montecatini Edison.

The resignations were made known after the board elected Eugenio Cefis, the candidate of the state's interests, as president of Montedison, Italy's biggest chemical company.

Mr. Agnelli, president of Fiat, and Mr. Pirelli, president of the big rubber company, in effect disassociated themselves from the Montedison directorship.

**Opposed State Control**

They had fought to prevent the company from falling under total state control. Both were expected to be replaced on the board by men in their trust, however, sources said.

They submitted their resignations after Mr. Cefis was designated president last week, but the move was only made public today.

They had charged that a state takeover of Montedison posed a peril to the future of private enterprise in Italy.

**Designated by Carli**

Mr. Cefis is the former head of Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), the huge state oil company. He was designated as president last week by Guido Carli, Bank of Italy president, who acted as mediator among the stockholders after the controlling syndicate failed to agree on a candidate.

Mr. Cefis had long backed the growing state role in Montedison while opposing the political and financial cost of a full-fledged nationalization. ENI and other state companies have enough shares to exert control in Montedison.

He got 25 out of the 27 votes on the board.

He is the fourth Montedison president in a year. His three predecessors were all more or less figureheads. Mr. Cefis, however, is expected to be a strong executive.

Mr. Cefis was also appointed managing director of Snia Viscosa, a leading textile company, in which the state has a large interest. Snia Viscosa, however, is still controlled by private incent from February.

# ur German Institutes Urge ating Rate for D-Mark

tinued from Page 1)

five wise men"—which is l later this month.

chiller is known to believe nilateral German action e an insufficient remedy inflationary pressures proy the flow of dollars into At a meeting of EEC ministers in Hamburg ek, he pleaded for some joint action by the Six, rebuffed by the others.

ng the mark would mean Bundesbank would with-commitment to keep the ged to its present parity. een 3.63 and 3.69 to the It would float in foreign-e markets until it reached r parity is established by and demand. Initially, ld mean an even greater f dollars because of spec-desires to cash in on ted rise in value.

**Shrink Dollar Inflow**

er, as the dollars enter asing amounts and the rate goes up, the exalue of the dollars would It then would no longer table for speculators to sell dollars for marks, and the dollar inflow could be expected to shrink substantially.

The Bundesbank's present commitment to support the mark forces it to buy dollars at the low rate of 3.63, and since a flood of dollars has been entering Germany to take advantage of high interest rates, the bank has been accumulating vast dollar reserves.

In recent weeks, the Bundesbank has been forced to buy dollars at a rate estimated at between $500 million and $700 million weekly. Bank sources said that its purchase of dollars today was approximately $100 million.

When large amounts of these dollars are exchanged for marks, the effect is to increase the amount of cash in circulation within Germany and fuel the rate of inflation.

According to the latest data, Germany's cost-of-living index rose to 128.9 in mid-March 1971, up 4.5 percent from a year earlier (1962 equals 100) and up 0.6 percent from February.

**hita Stock Sales**

O, May 3 (Reuters).—purchases of Matsushita Works stock has been d because foreign holdre reached the official 5 percent of total shares, of Japan said today.

# LTV Sale to Ling Of Okonite Gets Approval of U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 3 (NYT).—The U.S. Justice Department has announced that it would not object to the sale of Okonite Co. by Ling-Temco-Vought to Omega-Alpha, providing that LTV and Omega-Alpha remain completely unaffiliated with each other.

Omega-Alpha is a new company organized by James Ling, who has severed all connections with his former company, LTV.

The department's announcement disclosed that of the $40.5 million that Omega-Alpha is to pay for Okonite, $22 million will be paid upon consummation of the deal, $5 million 120 days later, another $5 million three months later and $8.5 million in two installments in November, 1972, and November, 1973.

The $22 million, plus some money from LTV's previous sale of Braniff Airways, is to be used to reduce the $50 million of short-term bank loans that come due July 31, on which extensions have been granted.

# U.S. Taking Dumping Action

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. Treasury, in three preliminary decisions under the anti-dumping law, acted today to restrain glass imports from West Germany, Italy and France.

The decisions are likely to lead to findings that sheet glass imports from the three have been offered at unfairly low prices and in violation of U.S. law.

The Customs Bureau has been instructed to withhold appraisals of glass imports from these countries while an attempt is made to determine if there is a case for "dumping." If anti-dumping duties were ordered, they would be retroactive to this week.

U.S. officials said 1970 sheet glass imports from West Germany amounted to about $5.1 million; from Italy, $3.1 million; and from France, about $470,000.

**Canadian Profits Drop**

MONTREAL, May 3 (AP-DJ).—First-quarter 1971 earnings of 87 early-reporting Canadian companies totaled $264.74 million, down 16 percent from a year earlier, an AP-Dow Jones survey shows.

*Not Worried About Possible 2-Month Shutdown*

# U.S. Resigned to 9% Gain in Steel Wages

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP).—The Nixon administration is now resigned to a settlement in the steel industry at least as large as the average 9 percent a year agreed upon by the United Steel Workers and the major can companies on March 12.

The administration anticipates that the steel union may have to strike to get a settlement of that magnitude, but "wouldn't worry very much" so long as such a shutdown lasts no more than two months. The present contract expires July 31.

These views, which suggest a split of opinion among administration advisers, became known prior to the President's Saturday press conference, when he said the real issue in the steel negotiations was whether the industry could remain "competitive."

**Inflation Alert**

In its third "inflation alert" issued April 13, the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) had said that a settlement as large as the can industry agreement would be too high for the steel industry to bear.

But an authoritative source close to President Nixon said that "anyone who thinks [the steel workers] will get less than in the can industry is out of his god-damn mind." He suggested that the industry would do well to avoid a big first-year increase and to provide for a cost-of-living escalator in hopes that inflation will be brought under control.

The can settlement provides a first-year package totaling about a 13 percent increase. Over the life of the three-year contract, the annual average gain is approximately 9 percent, when cost-of-living supplements, guaranteed to be not less than 3 percent, are included.

The source said the administration is less concerned about the impact a big wage settlement would have on the economy as a whole, than it is about the effect on the steel industry itself.

**Stockpiling Continues**

PITTSBURGH, May 3 (AP-DJ).—Steelmakers report that April shipments appear to have reached their highest level for any month since July, 1968. Preliminary estimates indicate shipments totaled about 9.6 million tons, up from about 9.1 million in March and 7 million tons in April, 1970.

A steady uptrend is expected in May, June and July, as buyers continue stockpiling in anticipation of the labor contract expiration. One large producer estimates a climb to about 10 million tons in both May and June and to 10.5 million tons in July.

**Copper Bargaining Starts**

DENVER, May 3 (NYT).—Preliminary bargaining has begun on new three-year contracts between 26 unions and the nation's copper industry, with both sides hoping to avoid a repetition of the eight-and-one-half-month struggle that marked 1967-68.

The last industry contracts were signed after a strike that ended in April, 1968, with the intervention of the President. Those contracts expire June 30.

Talks between the unions and Anaconda, one of the big-four copper producers, began April 22.

The other big producers—Phelps Dodge, American Smelting & Refining, and Kennecott—will begin talks in the next few weeks.

The unions, headed by the United Steel Workers of America, which represents about 85 percent of the workers at the big four, have announced they seek settlements similar to those won in the can industry in March.

# Martin Studying Broad NYSE Changes

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP-DJ).—A study of the New York Stock Exchange by William McChesney Martin jr. is expected to result in proposals for broad, controversial changes.

In January, the NYSE commissioned Mr. Martin, former Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, to make the investigation which will not be finished until summer.

But the direction of the study is already clear in interviews with Mr. Martin and those with whom he has talked in his survey. They appear to confirm widespread gossip in the brokerage business that his recommendations will go far beyond his original charter. This was to survey the exchange's administrative and governing practices to see how it could better handle such problems as surveillance of member-firm finances, and to make recommendations on whether financial institutions such as insurance companies should be members.

**Controversial Aspect**

In reaching beyond these questions, Mr. Martin seems headed for some conclusions that will be highly unpalatable to some member brokers and exchange officials who zealously guard the Big Board's traditional role as the key U.S. stock market.

The most controversial aspect of his efforts so far would likely be his emphasis on merging the New York exchange with the American Stock Exchange, regional exchanges and the over-the-counter market to form one central market. This would be linked by a communications network, which could eventually obviate the need for trading floors of any sort.

Sources among those Mr. Martin has interviewed say he constantly probes the central-market theme. Some say the exchange has placed itself in a position where it might have to accept his proposals whether it likes them or not because of Mr. Martin's prestige.

**Martin Not Perturbed**

The fact that his activities may perturb some exchange members does not perturb Mr. Martin. "What is good for the country is good for the New York Stock Exchange," he says, "but what is good for the New York Stock Exchange isn't necessarily good for the country."

Sources say various specifics of how a central market could be set up are being explained by Mr. Martin in his discussions. It has been suggested, for instance, that the market could be set up in "tiers" so that such matters as listing standards for stocks and capital requirements for member firms could be more stringent, say, for the Big Board "tier" and less so for those of the current regional exchanges.

Steps also might be taken to remove the exclusive "club" aspects of membership on various exchanges. Instead of buying memberships or "seats" on exchanges as is now done, qualified members would simply join by paying a membership fee. Memberships would not be limited.

# NYSE Prices Slump, Dow Average Off 9.34

NEW YORK, May 3.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply on a broad front today, but recovered slightly before the close.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was down by 14.68 at midday, closed at 927.07, down 9.34.

The Dow thus registered its third sharpest drop of the year—but a decline that remained a shade under 1 percent.

In another indication of the market's loss of momentum, highs barely outpaced lows with a reading of 44-to-43. One week earlier, the Big Board showed 201 highs and 39 lows.

Volume also fell—to 16.12 million shares from Friday's 17.49 million.

Analysts attributed the decline primarily to profit-taking. They said that the downward adjustment was normal and possibly overdue.

They added, however, that slow trading indicated that many investors, including institutions, were inactive.

In the background news, the Commerce Department reported that construction spending slipped 1.5 percent in March, after posting gains for four consecutive months.

Several analysts said the market apparently paid little notice to President Nixon's statement over the weekend that he would propose a tax cut "if the economy does not move strongly."

A number of airline issues were able to buck the market trend. TWA rose 3/8 to 30 1/2, and Pan American edged up 1/8 to 18 1/4. Eastern Air Lines gained 3/8 to 24 5/8.

Losers included Delta, off 1 to 43, and United, down 3/4 to 37 1/4.

American, which said it will not exercise its options on 10 McDonnell Douglas DC-10 airbuses, rose 1/2 to 33 1/4. And National, which made a similar statement, moved up 1 to 26 3/4.

**Lockheed Active**

Among aerospace issues, Lockheed was active and closed with a gain of 1 at 14. Other aerospace issues were weak, with United Aircraft down 2 7/8 at 40 3/4, and McDonnell Douglas down 1 at 33.

Petroleum issues were generally weak. But Occidental Petroleum, the day's most active issue, closed at 21 1/4, up 1 1/8. British Petroleum gained 1/4 to 12 3/8. Losers included Jersey Standard, Standard Oil of California, Texaco, Mobil, Gulf and Marathon Oil.

Among autos, Chrysler was strong, but Ford closed with a loss. General Motors and American Motors closed unchanged.

Glamour issues gained strength late in the session, and most of them finished higher. Fairchild Camera moved up 2 to 43 7/8. Control Data gained 3 7/8 to 82, Disney rose 2 to 115 and Polaroid climbed 1 3/8 to 102 3/8.

Among glamour losers, IBM slipped 4 1/2 to 353 1/4, Ampex backed down 1/4 to 21 and Sperry Rand lost 1/2 to 34 5/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices were slightly lower in moderately active trading. CMI Investment, the most active issue, closed at 35 7/8, down 7/8.

**Guilders**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AEG 8¼-75 | 105¾ | 106¾ |
| AKZO 8½-74 | 104 | 105 |
| Algemene Bank Ned 8-75 | 104½ | 105½ |
| Amro Bank 8-75 | 105½ | 106½ |
| Bayer 8¼-75 | 105¾ | 106¾ |
| Chevron 8-73 | 103 | 104 |
| Eur. Int'l Bank 8½-75 | 105¾ | 106¾ |
| General Elect 8¼-75 | 106 | 107 |
| General Tele 8¼-75 | 105 | 106 |
| Hoechst 8¼-75 | 105¾ | 106¾ |
| IBM 8-75 | 105¾ | 106¾ |
| KLM 8¼-75 | 105½ | 106½ |
| Pechiney 8¼-75 | 105½ | 106½ |
| Philips 8-74 | 103½ | 104½ |
| Shell Française 8¼-75 | 104½ | 105½ |

*The weekly Guilder quotes did not arrive in time for publication in Monday's paper.*

# Company Reports

**Bekins**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 23.61 | 22.93 |
| Profits (millions) | 0.42 | 0.27 |
| Per Share | 0.11 | 0.07 |

**Di Giorgio**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 93.4 | 82.9 |
| Profits (millions) | 1.09 | 0.9 |
| Per Share (Diluted) | 0.22 | 0.20 |

**Fleming**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 227.5 | 217.15 |
| Profits (millions) | 1.59 | 1.53 |
| Per Share | 0.32 | 0.31 |

**General Cable**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 90.17 | 94.22 |
| Profits (millions) | 3.88 | 3.42 |
| Per Share | 0.27 | 0.25 |

**Greyhound**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 652.62 | 686.06 |
| Profits (millions) | 10.0 | 6.92 |
| Per Share | 0.25 | 0.17 |

**Ludlow**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 38.68 | 34.87 |
| Profits (millions) | 0.73 | 0.6 |
| Per Share | 0.20 | 0.61 |

**Northeast Airlines**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 31.4 | 35.4 |
| Profits (millions) | —2.74 | 0.79 |
| Per Share | —0.41 | 0.12 |

**Ogden**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 261.4 | 271.2 |
| Profits (millions) | 3.89 | 1.14 |
| Per Share | 0.31 | 0.06 |

**Outboard Marine**

| Second Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 88.2 | 80.0 |
| Profits (millions) | 5.58 | 4.18 |
| Per Share | 0.69 | 0.52 |
| Year | | |
| Revenue (millions) | 149.75 | 143.3 |
| Profits (millions) | 5.88 | 4.79 |
| Per Share | 0.73 | 0.47 |

**Pa. Power & Light**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 79.1 | 64.2 |
| Profits (millions) | 10.97 | 8.1 |
| Per Share | 0.55 | 0.47 |

**Penn Dixie Cement**

| Year | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 206.07 | 199.68 |
| Profits (millions) | 0.5 | 4.63 |
| Per Share | 0.18 | 1.57 |

**Pennzoil United**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 189.0 | 202.2 |
| Profits (millions) | 15.6 | 22.5 |
| Per Share | 0.48 | 0.69 |

**Spector Industries**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 27.6 | 25.1 |
| Profits (millions) | —0.59 | —0.32 |
| Per Share | —0.57 | —0.31 |

**Squibb Beech-Nut**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 170.7 | 161.1 |
| Profits (millions) | 10.61 | 9.39 |
| Per Share | 0.56 | 0.50 |

**Stewart-Warner**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 38.6 | 44.5 |
| Profits (millions) | 1.74 | 2.63 |
| Per Share | 0.43 | 0.65 |

**Universal Oil Products**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 92.9 | 99.8 |
| Profits (millions) | 0.53 | 1.65 |
| Per Share | 0.05 | 0.17 |

**Walter Kidde**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 167.4 | 185.3 |
| Profits (millions) | 6.44 | 6.01 |
| Per Share | 0.60 | 0.58 |

**Western Air Lines**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (millions) | 72.0 | 67.8 |
| Profits (millions) | —1.65 | —2.08 |
| Per Share | —0.31 | —0.39 |

**World Airways**

| First Quarter | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---|---|
| Profits (millions) | 4.0 | 1.33 |
| Per Share | 0.40 | 0.13 |

First General Resources Company

Company Established in 1962 Assets in Excess Of $ 50,000,000

OVER-THE-COUNTER:
Friday, April 30, 1971.
Ask: 9 3/4

AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND

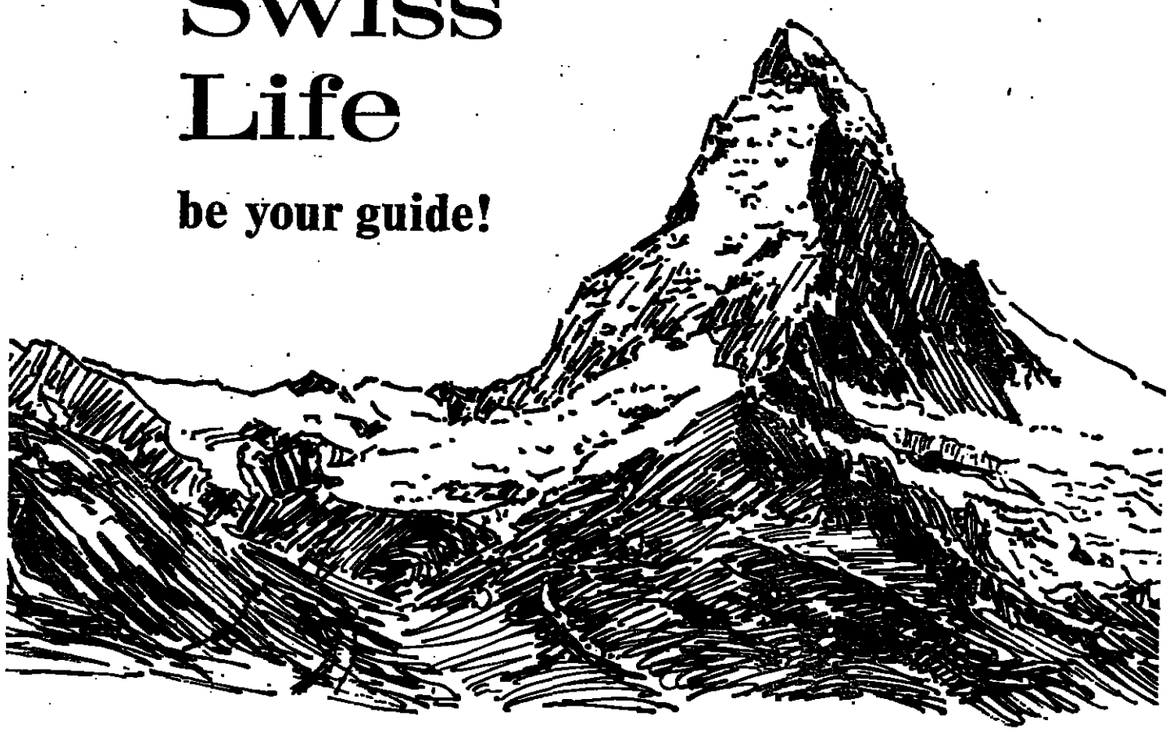
E PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

Information office: Financière UST. S.A.
Avenue Krieg 17 - 8 Geneva, Switzerland
Telex 22-377

Let

Swiss Life

be your guide!



The Master Cover Contract, a concept developed by Swiss Life over ten years ago, is ideally suited to be your guide to efficiently coordinating and funding pension plans throughout Europe on a multi-national basis. This umbrella agreement offers the following important advantages:

1. Multi-national experience rating
2. Portability of pensions
3. Centralized administration and reporting
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AMSTERDAM BRUSSELS LONDON MUNICH PARIS ZURICH

International Herald Tribune Readers: This INTRODUCTORY OFFER brings you

# $400.00-A-MONTH TAX-FREE CASH WHENEVER YOU GO TO THE HOSPITAL

## —Only 25¢ covers your entire family for the first month

★ Pays you cash at the rate of $400.00 a month for each hospital stay...even for life, if necessary.

★ Pays in addition to any other companies' coverage you have—including Medicare.

★ Pays all cash direct to you (not to doctor or hospital).

★ Guaranteed Renewable for Life. National Home guarantees never to cancel your protection no matter how old you become or how many claims you have.

**No salesman will call—No medical examination required—No age limit**

**ACT NOW—YOUR ENROLLMENT FORM MUST BE MAILED BY MIDNIGHT, THURS., MAY 13, OR IT CANNOT BE ACCEPTED**

ONE out of two families will have someone in the hospital this year! It could be you — or some beloved member of your family—tomorrow...next week...next month. Sad to say, very few families have anywhere near enough coverage to meet today's soaring hospital costs. These costs have doubled in just a few short years.

Stop for a moment. Think how much a long stay in the hospital will cost you or a loved one. How would you ever pay for costly, but necessary, X-rays, doctor bills, drugs and medicines? Many have learned the hard way that public and private insurance pays only 40% of the nation's total medical care bill. What would you do if your pay check stopped, but living expenses kept going on the same as ever? The same rent, phone, food, all the day-to-day expenses that never stop.

What is the average breadwinner to do? We believe we have the answer in our National Home plan that . . .

### *Pays you $400.00-a-month tax-free cash whenever you are hospitalized.*

What a blessing it is when you know you have $400.00 cash coming in every month when you go to the hospital. You get your $400.00-a-month cash — tax-free — as long as you are confined in the hospital. You are covered from the very first day for accidents and from the sixth day for sickness — *even for life,* if necessary! Most everyone has some insurance or savings to take care of a one to five-day hospital stay. Since we provide *lifetime* benefits, this "deductible" feature enables us to give you broad coverage at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.

Now, this low-cost plan from National Home enables you to enjoy this protection at once. Your introductory rate is just 25¢ for the first month's coverage for your entire family. Then, you may continue at National Home's regular low rates.

### *The added protection you NEED!*

All benefits of the $400.00-a-month plan are paid directly to you, in tax-free cash, *in addition* to whatever you may receive from your insurance with any other company! Use the money as you see fit—for hospital or doctor bills, mortgage or rent payments, to replace savings—or any necessary, but costly, expenses *not* covered by other hospital policies.

Everything costs more these days (need we tell you?) and hospital care is certainly no exception! While 7 out of 8 Americans have *some* hospital insurance, most have found it does not cover *all* bills that pile up when sickness or accident strikes. That's why National Home developed this low-cost plan that helps you pay hospital costs or other expenses.

### *We can never cancel your policy!*

You can count on this wonderful protection no matter how old you become or how many times you collect from us: Your policy guarantees that we can *never* cancel your protection for any reason whatsoever. It is Guaranteed Renewable for Life!

And that's not all. Suppose you have a growing family — this policy (NH10-669) . . .

**PAYS** $400.00-A-MONTH CASH for each accident or illness. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital.

**PAYS** $200.00-A-MONTH CASH for the first three months, when you're 65 or over. And a full $400.00-A-MONTH CASH thereafter—even for life. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital.

**PAYS** $240.00-A-MONTH CASH if a covered child is hospitalized for injury or illness. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital. And the benefits continue for as long as necessary.

**PAYS** $1,600.00-A-MONTH CASH when both husband and wife (under age 65) are hospitalized at the same time for accidental injury for as long as both remain in the hospital—even for life, if necessary.

**PAYS** $400.00-A-MONTH CASH for a registered nurse at home if your doctor has you hire one within five days following a covered hospital confinement of five days or more.

**PAYS** up to $2,000.00 CASH for complete accidental loss of limbs or eyesight.

### 65 OR OVER? YOU COLLECT IN ADDITION TO MEDICARE BENEFITS

We have designed this plan as a valuable addition to whatever is paid by Medicare—or health insurance you may have with any other companies. In fact, combined public and private insurance covers only about 57% of the total medical costs for people 65 or over. Remember, all checks will be sent directly to you (*not to the doctor* or hospital), to give you that "extra" help just when you need it most. Use the tax-free cash any way you see fit. *In addition to* any benefits you may receive from Medicare, this National Home plan pays you at the rate of $200.00 a month for the first 3 months, and $400.00 monthly while hospitalized thereafter . . . *even for life if necessary!*

### *Pays you $240.00-a-month cash whenever any dependent child is hospitalized.*

When you choose Coverage for Children, *all* your unmarried dependent children from age one month through 18 years are covered, *too!* What's more, any newborn children you have in the future are covered *automatically* at the age of one month —*at no additional cost to you.* And whenever any of your children go to the hospital, this National Home plan pays you at the rate of $240.00-a-month cash, for as long as necessary. Children are covered for accidents from the first day and for sickness from the sixth day.

### *Pays you tax-free cash Maternity Benefits, too.*

With this plan, you can also collect cash at the rate of $400.00 a month for *every day* you are confined to the hospital for pregnancy, childbirth, or even miscarriage. You get this cash, which is yours to use as you see fit, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits have been added to the basic plan. Of course, both parents must be enrolled in this plan for the entire period of pregnancy.

### *Pays you $400.00-a-month cash for a Registered Nurse at Home.*

Here's a wonderful "get well" benefit of this National Home plan: You collect cash benefits at the rate of *$400.00 a month* when your doctor has you employ a full-time registered nurse within five days after you come home, following a stay in the hospital of five days or more for which benefits were payable. You are paid for the same number of covered days that you were in the hospital—*even up to 12 full* months!

### *Double Cash Accident Benefit.*

When you and your insured spouse are hospitalized *at the same time for an accidental injury,* this National Home plan pays you an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE CASH BENEFIT. *You* receive not $400.00 but $800.00 a month. *Your spouse* receives not $400.00 but $800.00 a month. That's *$1,600.00 in all, in cash payments to you every month* (when under age 65) starting the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

### *Pays you up to $2,000.00 cash for these accidental losses . . .*

The accidental loss of limbs or eyesight can be terrible. But if such loss occurs any time within 90 days of the accident, you collect $1,000.00 for the complete loss of a hand or a foot or the sight of an eye—and $2,000.00 for loss of two limbs or the sight of both eyes.

### *Waiver of premium benefit.*

Should you—the policyowner—be hospitalized for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this National Home plan will PAY ALL PREMIUMS that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. Then, if you leave the hospital and must return for the same condition before you have resumed full normal activities for 90 days, we will again pay any premiums while you are in the hospital—for the total confinement! This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force.

### *These are the ONLY exclusions!*

Your National Home policy covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy . . . during the first 2 years only.

This last item is a real help if you already have a health problem. If you are sick before you take out this policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

### *Nationally known and respected.*

This is the kind of outstanding protection you may have seen in *Reader's Digest, Parents', National Geographic* and other leading publications. The special plans offered by the National Liberty Corporation group of companies are today helping policyowners in all 50 states — and many foreign countries — paying benefits at the rate of more than $1,500,000.00 a month. In addition, our Company has a RECOMMENDED rating from *Best's Insurance Reports,* one of the foremost insurance authorities in the nation.

### *Fast, reliable claim service when needed most.*

You never really know how good a policy is until you have to make a claim. That's why we think you'll be interested in what some of our National Home members have to say. Their comments—quoted below—are typical of the hundreds of expressions of appreciation we receive from policyowners every week.

"Received your checks totaling $585.68 for injury. I appreciated your kindness and promptness in the claim. It certainly came in handy and I had less worries knowing I had this protection. You certainly paid all the benefits stated in the policy without question." MRS. ANGELA B. HARDY, Abbeville, Louisiana

"You folks were very prompt in sending the money when my wife went to the hospital for surgery. Thank you so much." HAROLD DOVENBORG, Zanesville, Ohio

"I was more than satisfied with the way my claim was handled. One couldn't ask for better service and the 'get well soon' message was one of the nicest thoughts on your part. I thank you sincerely." MARGUERITE LINDAU, Duluth, Minnesota

### *Outstanding Americans like these Recommend this Coverage.*

DR. E. STANLEY JONES, *internationally known evangelist, author, missionary statesman:* "In offering low-cost health insurance by mail, you are rendering a valuable service to thousands of people who have no other opportunity to avail themselves of such protection. It's reassuring to know that policyowners insured by the National Liberty group are receiving more than $1,500,000.00 a month in benefits."

JEROME HINES, *leading bass with the Metropolitan Opera Company:* "It seems to me that the concept of health insurance by mail is a very sensible one. It's quick, easy and economical. Nobody makes surprise visits to your home to ask personal questions. There's no medical examination. And costly processing charges are eliminated. This means more protection at less cost. I congratulate National Home Life Assurance Company for meeting a real need."

### National Liberty commended in the Congressional Record of the United States Congress

National Liberty Corporation, parent of National Home Life Assurance Company, has been commended in the United States Congressional Record for bringing low-cost insurance to the general public: "National Liberty deserves recognition for providing service beyond the expected, service willingly offered to those who are not being cared for in other ways. This is the secret of success for its low-cost insurance plans. With the highest public interest at heart, the National Liberty Corporation group of companies combines reliability and quality of service with noteworthy price advantages. It is to be commended on its leadership and vision in this field of human welfare."

### *Why you must act before the date shown on your Enrollment Form—just a few days from today.*

Why do we give you so little time to enroll in this plan? Because this is a *guaranteed* enrollment offer, we can open the enrollment only during a limited time period—with a *firm* deadline date for *everyone.* To provide you with this broad coverage at these rates, we must receive your Enrollment Form during the same period as all the others.

As soon as we receive your Enrollment Form we will rush your policy to you by First Class Mail. When your policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. It is a very short document and you'll be pleasantly surprised to see there is *no fine print.* Show it, if you wish, to your doctor, lawyer, insurance agent, or some other trusted advisor.

### *Here are your low rates.*

The following rate chart shows how little it costs after the first month to cover yourself, your spouse and any adult dependent. Naturally, at these low rates, we can issue you only one policy of this type. Each adult, 16 or over, pays the rate shown for his or her age.

| Age at Enrollment | Monthly Premium per Adult |
|---|---|
| 16-44 | only $2.45 |
| 45-49 | only $2.85 |
| 50-54 | only $3.15 |
| 55-74 | only $3.65 |
| 75-79 | only $4.15 |
| 80-84 | only $4.65 |
| 85 and over | only $5.75 |

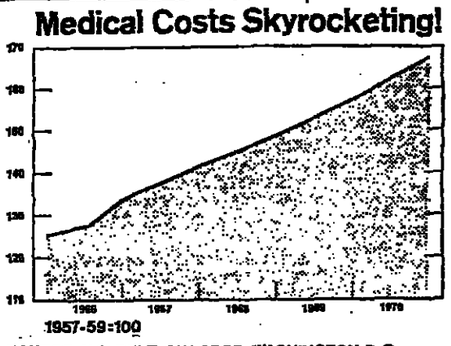
Only $1.80 more per month covers all your unmarried dependent children . . . from the age of one month through 18 years. Newborn children are covered *automatically* at the age of one month — at no additional cost. And then if you wish, just add $.95 monthly to that, and you're covered for Maternity Benefits, too.

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here for age at time of enrollment will not automatically increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next! Once you have enrolled in this National Home plan, your rate can never be changed because of *how much* or *how often* you collect from us—or because of advanced age—but only if there is a general rate adjustment, up or down, on all policies of this type in your entire state!

### *Act NOW—"Later" May Be Too Late!*
### *Just 25¢ covers you and your family for first month.*

TIME IS PRECIOUS! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrollment Form into the mail *today*—because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's TOO LATE to buy protection at *any* cost. That's why we urge you to act today —*before* anything unexpected happens.

### Medical Costs Skyrocketing!




SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

### YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED ABOUT THIS NATIONAL HOME PLAN

**1. How much will I be paid when I go to the hospital?**

You will receive cash at the rate of $400.00 a month ($13.33 a day). When you're 65 or over, you collect (in addition to any Medicare benefits) $200.00 a month for the first 3 months, and $400.00 monthly while you remain continuously hospitalized thereafter. And you collect cash for an accident even if you're in the hospital for only one day. Coverage for illness begins the sixth day—and benefits are paid in full for as long as you're hospitalized . . . even for life, if necessary.

**2. Do you pay me cash when my children go to the hospital?**

You collect cash at the rate of $240.00 a month whenever any of your children (age 1 month through 18 years) go to the hospital—if Coverage for Children is added to the basic plan. Coverage for accidents begins on the first day—sickness on the sixth day. And if you have a growing family—as soon as any newborn child is one month old, he, too, is covered—*automatically* . . . at no additional cost.

**3. When do I start to collect hospital benefits?**

This new plan (NH10-669) covers you from the very first day for accidents and from the sixth day for sickness—*even for life,* if necessary! Most everyone has some insurance or savings to take care of a one to five-day hospital stay. Since we provide lifetime benefits, this "deductible" feature enables us to give you broad coverage at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.

**4. Will you pay me cash benefits for pregnancy?**

Yes, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits have been added to the basic plan. You collect cash at the rate of $400.00 a month for pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage that results in a hospital stay. (Both parents have to be enrolled in this plan for entire pregnancy period.)

**5. Suppose I'm hospitalized for a long time and can't meet my premium payments?**

If you—the policyowner—are hospitalized for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this plan will PAY ALL PREMIUMS that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. You aren't expected to pay us back, either.

**6. Now tell me what's the "catch"—what doesn't my policy cover?**

Get ready for a welcome surprise. Your policy covers everything except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; confinements within a U.S. Government hospital or a nursing or convalescent facility; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy—but even this last "exclusion" is done away with after you've been a policyowner for only two years. Everything else is definitely covered.

**7. What are the requirements to enroll in this National Home plan?**

You must not have been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance due to reasons of health; and to qualify during this Enrollment Period—you must enroll before midnight of the date shown on the Enrollment Form.

**8. Besides saving money—are there any other advantages to joining this plan during this Enrollment Period?**

Yes. A very important one is that you don't need to complete a lengthy, detailed application—just the brief Enrollment Form in the corner of this page. Also, during this Enrollment Period there are no extra requirements for eligibility, and no "waivers" or restrictive endorsements can be put on your policy!

**9. How do I enroll?**

Fill out the brief Enrollment Form and mail it via Air Mail, with just 25¢ in U.S. currency, for the first month's protection for your entire family. Mail to: National Home, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

### HERE'S ALL YOU DO TO RECEIVE YOUR POLICY:

1. Complete this brief Enrollment Form.
2. Cut out along dotted line.
3. Enclose Form in envelope with 25¢ in U.S. currency and send it, via Air Mail, to: National Home, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

### OFFICIAL ENROLLMENT FORM

Official Enrollment Form for the Hospitalization Indemnity Plan
NATIONAL HOME LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
An Old Line Legal Reserve Company of St. Louis, Missouri
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE: VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA

8-1384-8-14

(Please Print)

NAME MR. MRS. MISS _____ First _____ Middle Initial _____ Last

ADDRESS _____ Street or RD #

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ Month Day Year AGE _____ SEX Male ☐ Female ☐

OCCUPATION _____

List all dependents to be covered under this Plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)

| | NAME (Please Print) | RELATIONSHIP | SEX | DATE OF BIRTH MONTH | DAY | YEAR | AGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |

☐ Check here if you want Coverage for your Children.

☐ Check here if you want Coverage for your Children and Maternity Benefits.

I hereby enroll in National Home's Hospital Plan and am enclosing the first month's premium to cover myself and all other Covered Members listed above. To the best of my knowledge and belief neither I nor any person listed above has been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance coverage due to reasons of health. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing conditions will be covered after two years.

Signature X _____ Date _____

NHA-10 NH10-669 EP 5 (400)

MAIL THIS ENROLLMENT FORM BEFORE MIDNIGHT, THURS., MAY 13, 1971

H1245 1384

### MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

We will send your National Home policy by mail. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your own insurance agent, doctor, lawyer or other trusted advisor. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this plan, return the policy within 15 days of the date you receive it, and we will promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

T. Robert Willard
PRESIDENT
National Home Life Assurance Company

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NATIONAL HOME HEALTH PLAN

**National Home Life Assurance Company**
a division of National Liberty Corporation
Governor William W. Scranton, Chairman of the Board
Adm. Offices: Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

This policy is underwritten by National Home Life Assurance Company, an old line legal reserve company of St. Louis, Missouri. National Home carries full legal reserves for the protection of all policyowners.

Established 1920 – Over 50 Years of Service

هكذا من الأصل

# New York Stock Exchange Trading

| 1971 — Stocks and Div. In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14½ AbacusF .50g | 18 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½+ | ½ |
| 69⅞ AbtLb 1.10 | 111 | 71½ | 72 | 71½ | 72 | |
| 45¼ ACF Ind 2.40 | 26 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | |
| 13½ AcmeClev .80 | x12 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | |
| 42½ Acme Mkt 2b | 29 | 52 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | —1½ |
| 13½ AdmaEx .56g | 39 | 13⅞ | 14 | 13¾ | 13⅞ | —⅛ |
| 13⅝ Ad Mills .20 | 29 | 16 | 16½ | 15¾ | 15¾ | —⅞ |
| 23⅞ Address .30g | 449 | 39½ | 39½ | 38¾ | 39 | —⅛ |
| 8 Admiral | 273 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 14¼ | 15⅛ | +⅛ |
| 45⅝ AetnaLife 1.60 | 536 | 57 | 57⅝ | 56⅛ | 57⅝ | —1 |
| 39¼ AetnaLf pf2 | 4 | 49 | 49⅛ | 49 | 49⅛ | +⅛ |
| 8½ Aguirre Co | 20 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | —⅛ |
| 40 Aileen Inc | 40 | 49 | 49⅝ | 49 | 49 | —¼ |
| 44⅞ Air Prod .20b | 147 | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 54⅛ | 54⅝ | —⅛ |
| 123 AirPrd pfcld | 39 | 143¾ | 143¾ | 142 | 142¾ | —1⅛ |
| 20⅝ AirRed .80g | 174 | 25⅝ | 25⅞ | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9⅝ AJ Industries | 26 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4½ | +⅛ |
| 34⅝ Alcoa 1a | 121 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 43⅝ | 43⅞ | —⅝ |
| 16 Ala Gas 1.16 | 12 | 16⅝ | 17 | 16⅝ | 17 | |
| 20½ Alaska Inters | 142 | 22¾ | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 22⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 38½ AlbertoC .32 | 86 | 40 | 40 | 39½ | 39¾ | |
| 12½ Albertsons .36 | 14 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | —⅛ |
| 21¾ Alcanalum 1 | x129 | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22⅝ | +⅝ |
| 17½ AlcoStand .30 | 39 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 21¾ | 22⅝ | —⅛ |
| 22⅝ Alexndra .30r | 123 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 | +1 |
| 12½ AllAmLf .24g | 40 | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16½ | |
| 11½ Alleg Cp .20e | 50 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 16⅝ | 17 | —⅛ |
| 26⅞ AllegLud 1.40 | 46 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 28 | 28½ | —⅛ |
| 37½ AllegLud pf3 | 2 | 43 | 43 | 42¾ | 42¾ | —⅝ |
| 21½ AllegPw 1.36 | 130 | 22⅛ | 22¼ | 21¾ | 22¼ | +⅛ |
| 23⅝ Allied Chl1.20 | 104 | 29⅝ | 29½ | 9½ | 29⅛ | —⅝ |
| 26¼ AlldMain .40 | 7 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 23 AlldMill .75b | 14 | 27½ | 27¼ | 25½ | 26⅝ | —⅝ |
| 16 Allied Pd.68 | 187 | 19⅞ | 21⅛ | 19½ | 21⅛ | +1¼ |
| 44 AlliedPd pf 3 | 3 | 46½ | 46⅝ | 46½ | 46½ | +½ |
| 26⅝ AlliedStr 1.40 | 56 | 36⅛ | 36⅝ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | —⅝ |
| 6½ Allied Super | 28 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | —⅛ |
| 15½ Allis Ch .10g | 226 | 17½ | 18 | 17½ | 18 | +⅝ |
| 27½ AllrgtAut .60 | 9 | 26½ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | —⅛ |
| 15 AlphaP Cem | 8 | 18¼ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 56¼ Alcoa 1.80 | 190 | 65⅛ | 65⅝ | 65⅛ | 65⅝ | +⅝ |
| 25⅝ AmalSug 1.60 | 22 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29 | 29 | —⅛ |
| 11½ AMBAC .50 | 67 | 14⅝ | 15 | 14⅝ | 15 | +⅛ |
| 22½ AmerEx 1.20 | 17 | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | |
| 39¼ AmEls pf2.50 | 4 | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | —⅝ |
| 43⅝ AmHess .67g | 308 | 67 | 67⅝ | 65⅝ | 65½ | —1½ |
| 95¼ AmeH pf3.52 | 93 | 146⅝ | 147 | 143¾ | 144⅞ | —⅛ |
| 53½ AAirFltr .80 | 50 | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 64½ | 64⅝ | —⅝ |
| 27⅞ AmAirlin .80 | 406 | 32½ | 33¼ | 31½ | 33¼ | +½ |
| 16 ABaker .10g | 21 | 23½ | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | —⅝ |
| 43½ A Brnds 2.20 | 275 | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | 47¼ | 47⅝ | —⅛ |
| 23 AmBdcst 1.20 | 291 | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45¼ | 45½ | —⅝ |
| 39⅞ Am Can2.20 | 200 | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | —⅝ |
| 25⅞ A Can pf1.75 | 4 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | +1 |
| 7½ Am Cement | 33 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | —⅛ |
| 25¼ A Chain 1.60 | 2 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29½ | |
| 21⅞ ACrySug 1.40 | 7 | 23½ | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | +⅛ |
| 60 ACrS pf4.50 | x100 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | —⅛ |
| 32 ACyanid 1.25 | 171 | 36⅛ | 36⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | —⅝ |
| 17½ Am Distill 1 | 8 | 21 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21 | +⅛ |
| 28⅞ ADistTel .10g | 104 | 44½ | 44⅝ | 44 | 44½ | —⅛ |
| 7⅝ Am DualVest | 25 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | —⅝ |
| 13 ADuVl pf.54g | 5 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | +⅛ |
| 28 AmElPw 1.70 | 850 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | +⅛ |
| 10½ Am Exp 1ed | 277 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 11½ | 11⅞ | —⅛ |
| 42 Am Exp pf | x320 | 43 | 43 | 42½ | 43 | |
| 24⅞ AGnBFd .62g | 28 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | +⅛ |
| 16 A Genins .50 | 239 | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22½ | —⅛ |
| 27⅝ A Gnlnpf1.80 | 140 | 33 | 33⅝ | 32½ | 32½ | +⅛ |
| 8⅞ AmHolst .48 | 92 | 14 | 14 | 13½ | 13⅞ | —⅛ |
| 73 A Home 1.70 | 85 | 78⅞ | 79⅝ | 78½ | 78⅝ | +⅛ |
| 194¼ A Homepd | 4 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | —⅛ |
| 31⅝ Am Hosp .26 | 331 | 33 | 33¼ | 32⅝ | 32⅞ | —½ |
| 13 Am Invst.50 | 133 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 28⅝ A Medical .12 | 188 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | —⅞ |
| 32 A Mt'Cix1.40 | 129 | 35⅝ | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ | |
| 5⅞ Am Motors | 133 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | |
| 36½ ANatGas 2.20 | 222 | 37 | 37 | 36½ | 36⅞ | |
| 41½ AResDv .04g | 153 | 62 | 64¼ | 61⅝ | 64½ | +2 |
| 14⅝ Am Seal .72 | 18 | 19¼ | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | +⅛ |
| 23¼ Am Ship .65b | 59 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | |
| 25 A Smelt 3.90 | x425 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26⅝ | —⅛ |
| 41⅝ AmSoAir .70 | 57 | 51 | 51⅝ | 49½ | 49½ | —1⅝ |
| 23½ Am Std 1 | 60 | 26½ | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26¼ | —½ |
| 76⅝ A Std pf4.75 | 7 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84 | 84 | —1 |
| 25½ Am Sterll .48 | 27 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | —⅛ |
| 10 AT&T wt | 535 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10⅝ | |
| 47⅝ Am T&T 2.60 | 1272 | 48⅝ | 48⅞ | 48⅛ | 48⅝ | —½ |
| 13 AWatWk .60 | 99 | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16⅝ | —⅛ |
| 20¼ AW A.1pt 1.43 | 2150 | 24 | 24 | 23¼ | 23½ | —⅛ |
| 5 Am Zinc | 9 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | |
| 18 Ameron .60 | 8 | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | +⅛ |
| 14⅝ Ametek .60a | 23 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | —⅛ |
| 27⅝ AMF Inc .50 | 152 | 36 | 36⅛ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | +⅛ |
| 38⅝ Amfac .80 | 17 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | —⅛ |
| 54 AMP Inc .64 | 18 | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | 70⅝ | 71 | —⅝ |
| 8½ AmpPgh 16g | 13 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 16½ Ampex Corp | 325 | 21½ | 21⅝ | 20¼ | 21 | —¼ |
| 34g1 Amstar 1.70 | 42 | 41⅛ | 42⅝ | 40⅞ | 42⅝ | +⅝ |
| 47½ Amstr pf2.65 | 2 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | —2½ |
| 9⅛ Amstar pf.68 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 29½ Amsted 1.60 | 35 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | —⅛ |
| 7 Amtel.32 | 71 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | |
| 18⅝ Anaconda 1 | 244 | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21⅞ | +⅛ |
| 33 Anch Hock 1 | 70 | 39 | 39½ | 38⅝ | 39½ | +⅛ |
| 17¼ Ancorp .48b | 2 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | +⅛ |
| 36½ And Clay 1.20 | 13 | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42 | 4 | —⅝ |
| 13½ gapacheCo .25 | 57 | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅞ | —⅝ |
| 27⅝ ApcoO 1.20f | 152 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27¼ | —⅝ |
| 10⅛ Apeco Cp .16 | 184 | 12⅞ | 13 | 12½ | 12⅞ | —⅛ |
| 20 APL Corp | 61 | 24⅝ | 25 | 24¼ | 25 | +⅝ |
| 17⅛ APL pf C1.06 | 5 | 21½ | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | —⅝ |
| 117 ARA Svc 1.06 | 13 | 136 | 136 | 134½ | 134½ | —⅝ |
| 8 Arcata .07g | 44 | 23½ | 23⅞ | 23½ | 23⅞ | —⅛ |
| 33 Arch Dan | 20 | 41⅝ | 42¼ | 41½ | 42⅛ | +⅝ |
| 20⅛ Ariz P&W 1.08 | 60 | 21¼ | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | +⅝ |
| 8⅝ Arlens D Str | 392 | 9½ | 10½ | 9⅝ | 10⅛ | +⅝ |

| 1971 — Stocks and Div. In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18⅛ Arlen Rlty Dv | 295 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | +⅛ |
| 23½ Armco Stl 1 | 142 | 20⅛ | 20½ | 19⅞ | 20 | —½ |
| 30 Armc pf 2.10 | 16 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29 | 29⅛ | +⅛ |
| 65¼ Armc pf4.75 | x610 | 61½ | 62 | 61½ | 62 | +1⅝ |
| 39½ Armstrong Ck .80 | x83 | 37⅞ | 38⅝ | 37⅞ | 38⅝ | +½ |
| 40 Arm Ru 1.60 | 14 | 36 | 36½ | 36 | 36½ | —⅞ |
| 24¼ Arv Corp .90 | 11 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | +½ |
| 36⅝ Arvin Ind 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34¼ | 34½ | —½ |
| 38½ Ashld Oil 1.20 | 1090 | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | 24½ | 24⅞ | —⅝ |
| 10½ Asd Brew | 6 | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | +⅛ |
| 52 Asd DG 1.28 | 114 | 51½ | 51¾ | 51 | 51½ | —⅛ |
| 35 Asd Sp 1.20b | 5 | 34 | 34 | 33⅝ | 34 | —⅝ |
| 14⅞ Asd Transp | 12 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13½ | |
| 21⅝ Athlone .10g | 19 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | +⅛ |
| 25½ AtlCyEl 1.36 | 50 | 22½ | 23⅝ | 22¼ | 22⅝ | —⅛ |
| 78½ Atl Richf'd 2 | x165 | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | 72¾ | 72⅞ | —⅛ |
| 61 AtlRch pf3.75 | 260 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | |
| 130¼ AtlRch pf2.50 | 242 | 124 | 124 | 122¾ | 123¾ | +1⅝ |
| 58¾ AtlRch pf2.50 | 242 | 55 | 56¼ | 56 | 56 | +⅝ |
| 35⅛ Atlas Chem 1 | 219 | 34⅝ | 34½ | 34¼ | 34⅛ | —⅝ |
| 5⅝ Atlas Corp | 125 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3⅝ | |
| 16½ Atlas pf.25c | x30 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | +½ |
| 14½ ATO Inc .88 | 132 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | 13⅝ | |
| 10¼ Aurora Prod | 50 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 57⅝ Autom Data | 48 | 57½ | 57⅝ | 57⅛ | 57⅝ | —½ |
| 10⅝ Automtn Ind | 153 | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅝ | —⅛ |
| 18 Avco Corp | 103 | 16½ | 16½ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | —½ |
| 5½ Avco Cp wt | 48 | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 45 Avco pf2.20 | 74 | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 35⅞ Avery Pd .20 | 29 | 34 | 34⅛ | 33½ | 33¾ | |
| 15⅝ Avnet Inc | 185 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13½ | —⅛ |
| 77 Avnet pf2.50 | 1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | —3 |
| 32½ Avnet pf 1 | 3 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| 102⅝ Avon Pd 1.30 | 175 | 98⅝ | 98⅞ | 98 | 98⅝ | |
| 27⅝ AztecOil 1.20f | 47 | 19⅝ | x19½ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | —⅝ |

B

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 Babcok W .50 | 227 | 39 | 39½ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 39⅝ BakrOIIT .70 | 99 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | +½ |
| 34⅝ Balt GE 1.82 | 182 | 30½ | 30½ | 29⅝ | 30⅛ | —⅝ |
| 15 Bangor Pond | 71 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14 | 14½ | |
| 25⅞ Bangl pf 2 | 1 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | —⅝ |
| 19⅝ Bangs pf1.25 | 4 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | —⅝ |
| 39 Bk oCal 1.34 | 32 | 30⅝ | 31 | 30⅝ | 30⅞ | —⅝ |
| 52 Bank of NY 2 | 28 | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | 46⅞ | 47⅛ | —⅝ |
| 72½ Bank Tr 2.84 | 94 | 63⅝ | 63½ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | —⅝ |
| 55 Barb0 2.31f | 19 | 50⅛ | 50½ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | |
| 57¼ Bard acc .25a | 26 | 57¼ | 57½ | 57 | 57½ | —⅛ |
| 14⅝ Basic Inc .80 | 3 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅝ | —¼ |
| 19½ Bates Mfg | 105 | 14½ | 15½ | 14 | 15½ | +⅝ |
| 24½ Bates Mf pf 1 | 61 | 18½ | 19½ | 18½ | 19½ | |
| 34⅝ Bathind .20 | 94 | 32½ | 32½ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | —1½ |
| 83½ Bathin pf2.50 | 2 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | +1 |
| 126 Bausch Lb .80 | 746 | 112 | 114¼ | 109 | 114¼ | +4⅛ |
| 33⅝ Bausch Lomb .31 | 39 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32½ | 32½ | +⅛ |
| 12⅝ Bayrk Cig .50 | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 50⅝ Bearings 1 | 13 | 49 | 49½ | 49 | 49⅛ | +⅝ |
| 41⅞ Beatrice Fds 1.16 | 161 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 40½ | —½ |
| 107 Beat Fds pf 4 | 2 | 105½ | 105½ | 105 | 105 | +1 |
| 46⅝ Beckman .52 | 155 | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | —1⅝ |
| 47 Bect Dck .30 | 155 | 41½ | 41½ | 38½ | 40 | —1½ |
| 21⅛ Beech Air .40 | 49 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | —⅝ |
| 24⅝ Belco Pet .50b | 64 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | —⅛ |
| 29¼ Belden 1.60 | 4 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | +¼ |
| 27⅞ BeldngH .60b | 12 | 27 | 27 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 50 Bell How .60 | 73 | 47 | 47½ | 45⅝ | 47 | —⅝ |
| 13⅝ Bell Intrcon | 232 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11¼ | —⅝ |
| 22⅞ Bemis Co .40 | 17 | 20⅝ | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | —⅛ |
| 37⅛ Bendix 1.60 | 121 | 36⅛ | 36½ | 35⅝ | 36⅛ | —⅝ |
| 55⅝ Bendix pf 3 | 5 | 54⅝ | 57 | 54⅝ | 57 | +1 |
| 64⅞ BeneficCp 1.60 | 108 | 63 | 63½ | 62⅝ | 63 | —⅛ |
| 192 Benefi pf5.50 | 4 | 186½ | 187⅝ | 186½ | 187⅝ | —4⅛ |
| 68 Benefi pf4.50 | x180 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | —½ |
| 99½ Benefi pf4.20 | 14 | 96 | 96½ | 95 | 96½ | —⅛ |
| 35⅝ Benefi Spf 2.50 | x60 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | —½ |
| 18 Benguet | 199 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | —⅛ |
| Benguet In | 13 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 13⅝ Berkey Pho | 145 | 12⅞ | 13⅛ | 12½ | 13⅛ | +⅝ |
| 24½ Beth Stl 1.20 | 324 | 24⅛ | 24½ | 23⅝ | 24 | +⅛ |
| 52 Big Three .60 | 18 | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51 | 51 | —¼ |
| 75 Black Dk .80 | 35 | 75 | 75 | 72⅝ | 73½ | —1½ |
| 22⅝ BlairJohn .40 | 7 | 19⅝ | 20 | 19⅝ | 20 | +⅛ |
| 75 BlockHR .36 | 124 | 63 | 63⅝ | 62⅝ | 63⅝ | +⅝ |
| 75 Blue Bell 1.20 | 73 | 72½ | 73½ | 72½ | 72½ | —½ |
| 21½ Bobbie Brks. | 130 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | —⅝ |
| 24½ Boeing Co .40 | 193 | 23½ | 23½ | 23 | 23⅛ | —½ |
| 49⅝ BolsCas .25b | 337 | 45 | 45⅝ | 44¼ | 45⅛ | —⅛ |
| 16½ Bond Ind | 4 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | —⅝ |
| 30⅝ Borden 1.20 | x207 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28 | 28⅛ | —⅛ |
| 32½ BorgWar 1.25 | 75 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31½ | 31½ | |
| 13⅞ Borman .16p | 59 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | —⅛ |
| 40⅞ BosEdis .36 | 18 | 38⅛ | 38⅝ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | —¼ |
| 115¾ Bos Ed pf6.88 | 116 | 109 | 109 | 107¾ | 107¾ | —1¼ |
| 17⅝ Bowns Inc | 19 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | —⅝ |
| 14¼ Braniff Airw | 608 | 12⅞ | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13 | |
| 65 Briggst 2.40a | 15 | 62 | 62½ | 62 | 62½ | +⅛ |
| 70⅝ Brist My 1.20 | x126 | 67⅝ | 68½ | 67 | 67⅝ | —⅝ |
| 52 BristMy pf 2 | x18 | 47⅝ | 48⅝ | 46½ | 48⅝ | +⅞ |
| 12⅝ BritPet .30g | 479 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅝ | +⅛ |
| BrPet rt.30g | 8 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 43⅝ Bdwy Hale 1 | 14 | 43 | 43½ | 43 | 43½ | +½ |
| 58½ Bdwy Hal pf 2 | 21 | 54 | 54 | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | +⅛ |
| 39½ BrkwyGls .70 | 40 | 36 | 36 | 35½ | 35½ | —½ |
| 27⅝ BklynUG 1.72 | 39 | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | —⅛ |
| 31⅝ Brown Co | 5 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10 | 10⅛ | |
| 13⅞ BwnShrp .20 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | —⅛ |
| 42 BwnShoe 1.53 | 6 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39½ | 39⅝ | —¼ |
| 32⅛ Bucy Er 1.20 | 488 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 31⅛ | —¼ |
| 15 Budd Co | 53 | 13½ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | —⅛ |
| 61 Budd Co pf 5 | x80 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | +½ |
| 7⅝ BudgF pf .60 | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | +⅛ |
| 10½ Budget Ind | 82 | 9½ | 9½ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 42½ BuffPerk 1.10 | 6 | 43 | 43 | 39½ | 39½ | —½ |
| 27⅝ Bulova W .60 | 177 | 25¼ | 25⅞ | 25½ | 25½ | —⅝ |
| 17½ Bunkr Ramo | 371 | 15 | 15⅝ | 14⅞ | 15¼ | +⅛ |
| 51¼ BurlN pf1.50 | 30 | 44⅝ | 45½ | 44⅝ | 45½ | |
| 47⅝ Burl Ind .40 | x112 | 43½ | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43½ | +⅛ |
| 43 BurlNor .75g | 98 | 46 | 46 | 45¼ | 45⅝ | —⅝ |

| 1971 — Stocks and Div. In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8⅛ BurlNor pf.55 | 38 | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | —⅛ |
| 24⅞ Burndy .70 | x32 | 23¼ | 24 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | +¼ |
| 138⅝ Burroughs .60 | 194 | 133¾ | 134½ | 133 | 134⅛ | —1⅝ |
| 15¼ Bush Univ | 2 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | —⅛ |

C

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50¼ Cabot Cp .70 | 126 | 48¼ | 48⅝ | 48⅛ | 48¼ | |
| 13⅝ Cadence Ind | 8 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18 | 18 | —⅛ |
| 10⅝ Cal Finsnl | 98 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 16½ Callahn Mng | 143 | 12⅛ | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12½ | —⅛ |
| 34⅛ CampRLk .45 | 11 | 33 | 33 | 31¾ | 31¾ | —1¾ |
| 34⅝ Camp Sp 1.10 | 172 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | —⅛ |
| 78½ Cdn Pac 3.30 | 2 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | —⅛ |
| Cdn P rts3.30 | 1 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | |
| 19½ Canajor 1.10 | 7 | 18 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | —¼ |
| 46 Can C Bdchs | 80 | 45⅛ | 46⅝ | 45 | 46⅛ | +⅝ |
| 79⅝ Canbrm 1.50 | 236 | 70 | 70⅝ | 67½ | 69½ | —1⅝ |
| 19⅞ Carlisle .60 | 19 | 17½ | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | —⅛ |
| 72 CarolC&Oh 5 | x170 | 68¼ | 68¾ | 68 | 68 | |
| 29⅞ Caro PLP 1.46 | 60 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 40⅞ Carrier Cp .60 | 107 | 37½ | 37½ | 36¼ | 36⅝ | —¼ |
| 37 CarrG 1.52g | 4 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36½ | 36½ | —½ |
| 19½ CartWal .40a | 84 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | —½ |
| 27 CastleCk .60b | 86 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 22 | —⅝ |
| 53¾ CaterTr 1.40 | 78 | 53¼ | 53½ | 53¼ | 53½ | +⅛ |
| 7½ CCI Corp | 27 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6½ | —⅛ |
| 24¼ CCI Cp pf1.25 | 4 | 21½ | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | —⅛ |
| 27 Ceco Corp .90 | 8 | 26 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ | +⅛ |
| 77⅛ CelaneseCo 2 | 168 | 77⅛ | 77⅝ | 76¼ | 77⅝ | +⅛ |
| 51½ Celco Ins .30 | 37 | 48½ | 48⅝ | 48 | 48 | —½ |
| 24½ Cent Fdy | 40 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22 | 22 | —⅝ |
| 27 CentCo Hud 1.48 | 8 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 29½ CentIllLt 1.56 | 9 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27 | 27 | |
| 22⅝ CentIlPS 1.20 | 34 | 20⅛ | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | +⅛ |
| 28⅞ CentLaEl 1 | 10 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | +½ |
| 21⅞ CenMPw 1.20 | 32 | 19 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | +⅛ |
| 45 CentSWst 2 | 145 | 45⅛ | 41⅝ | 45¼ | 45⅝ | —⅛ |
| 27½ Cent Soya 1 | 19 | 26 | 26⅛ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | —⅛ |
| 19⅞ Cerro Cp .80 | 110 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅝ | +⅝ |
| 34¼ Cert-teed .80 | 57 | 32⅝ | 33⅝ | 32½ | 32½ | —⅛ |
| 33⅝ Certain pf.90 | 4 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | —⅛ |
| 26⅝ Cessna Air .60 | 24 | 25 | 25⅝ | 24⅝ | 25 | |
| 22 CFI Stl .80a | 5 | 21 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21⅛ | +⅛ |
| 9 Chadbrn Inc | 41 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 7½ Chadbn pf .46 | 44 | 6 | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 | —⅛ |
| 35⅞ ChemNS 1.20 | 269 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 34½ | 34⅝ | —⅞ |
| 44⅞ ChemTr NY 2 | 122 | 39⅝ | 40 | 39¼ | 39½ | —¼ |
| 61⅝ ChaseManh 2 | 228 | 54½ | 54½ | 53½ | 54 | —⅝ |
| 49⅝ ChaMT 1.60g | 43 | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | —⅛ |
| 27½ Checkr Mot | x6 | 24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 15⅝ Chelsea .24 | 45 | 12 | 12½ | 11⅝ | 12⅛ | —½ |
| 39⅝ Chemetron 1 | 59 | 25⅝ | 26 | 25½ | 26 | +⅝ |
| 70⅝ ChemNY 2.08 | 838 | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | —1½ |
| 38⅞ ChesPa 1.60 | 4 | 38½ | 38⅝ | 38¼ | 38½ | +½ |
| 67⅞ Ches Ohio 4 | 31 | 65 | 65½ | 64¼ | 64⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 56⅝ Chesbgh 1.84 | 42 | 54½ | 54½ | 53½ | 53½ | —1¼ |
| 13⅝ Chi East Ill | 8 | 12 | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | —½ |
| 18⅝ ChiMil SPP | 53 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | +⅝ |
| 26⅝ ChiPneuT 2 | 12 | 27 | 27⅝ | 27 | 27⅝ | +1 |
| 45⅛ ChiPneuT 2 | 31 | 44½ | 44½ | 43¾ | 44 | —½ |
| 25 ChRIP ct UP | 3 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | |
| 25½ Ch Rl ct NW | 7 | 24 | 24⅛ | 24 | 24 | |
| 12½ ChocFull .10d | 46 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —⅛ |
| 9⅝ Chris Craft | 78 | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | —⅛ |
| 12 Chris Cft prpf | 5 | 8½ | 8½s | 8½ | 8½ | —¼ |
| 24⅝ Chromalloy .50 | 72 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21 | 21 | —⅝ |
| 102 Chrom pf 5 | 3 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| 24⅛ Ci Mtg .53g | 52 | 21¼ | 21⅝ | 21 | 21⅝ | |
| 25½ CinnBell 1.30 | 7 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24½ | +⅛ |
| 29½ CinnGE 1.56 | 74 | 26⅝ | 27 | 26½ | 27 | |
| 122¼ CinG pf7.50 | x183 | 116½ | 116½ | 116 | 116½ | —½ |
| 75 CinG pf4.04 | x200 | 69 | 69½ | 69 | 69½ | +1½ |
| 64 CinGE pf 4 | 230 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| 48 CinMilac 1.40 | 34 | 47 | 47⅝ | 47 | 47⅝ | +1 |
| 47¼ CITFin 1.80 | 133 | 45½ | 45⅝ | 45¼ | 45½ | —½ |
| 25⅝ City Inv .50 | 380 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | —⅝ |
| 43⅝ Cityinv pf 82 | 63 | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | —⅞ |
| 52 Cityin pf1.31 | 2 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | —1 |
| 11⅝ City Strs | 3 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —⅛ |
| 48⅝ Clark Eq 1.40 | 115 | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | 44 | 44 | —3 |
| 24⅝ Clark Oil .40 | 105 | 22⅝ | 23 | 21½ | 21½ | —⅞ |
| 79½ Clev Cliff 1.80 | 9 | 75½ | 75⅝ | 75½ | 75⅝ | —⅝ |
| 42⅝ ClevElIll 2.24 | 46 | 37⅝ | 37⅞ | 36⅝ | 37⅛ | —⅝ |
| 18 Clev Pitts | x500 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 41⅝ Clorox .50g | 269 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 37⅝ | 38⅝ | —⅝ |
| 27⅛ CVLUETTPref .90 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | +⅝ |
| 20⅛ CleffP pf 1 | 10 | 18½ | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | —⅛ |
| 22⅛ CNA Fin1.50 | 350 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 20½ | 20⅝ | —⅝ |
| 29⅞ CNA pf A1.10 | 53 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27½ | —⅝ |
| 53⅝ Coast St Gas | 35 | 51⅝ | 51⅞ | 51 | 51⅝ | —⅛ |
| 62⅝ Coca-Cola 1.58 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 54⅛ | —1½ |

# International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Indicated Prices

## Dollar Bonds

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aer Lingus 8¼-81 | 94 | 95 |
| Aerop Paris 9-85 | 104¼ | 105¼ |
| Amax 8¾-86 | 96¾ | 97¼ |
| Am Brands 5-91 | 97½ | 98½ |
| Ameribas 7¾-78 | 101 | 102 |
| Atlas Cop. 9½-85 | 101½ | 102¼ |
| BastFoods 9-93 | 102½ | 103¼ |
| Beecham 8¼-86 | 95¼ | 97¼ |
| Bendix 8-79 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Borg Warn 8-79 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Borregaard 8¾-86 | 95 | 97 |
| Cabot 9½-86 | 103 | 104 |
| C.N.PTT 8-85 | 94½ | 95½ |
| Carlsberg 8¾-86 | 93½ | 95½ |
| Chevron 7-90 | 92½ | 93½ |
| Chrysler 7-84 | 84½ | 85½ |
| C.Lafarge 8¾-86 | 93½ | 95½ |
| CNA Overs 9-75 | 102 | 103 |
| Conoco 8-86 | 95½ | 97½ |
| ContOil 9½-85 | 105½ | 106½ |
| ContOil 7-80 | 94½ | 95½ |
| Cont Tele 9-82 | 101 | 102 |
| Cont Tel 8¼-86 | 93¾ | 95¾ |
| Copen City 8-84 | 92½ | 93½ |
| Copen City 9-85 | 101½ | 102½ |
| Copen Tel 9-85 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| Copen Tel 8½-86 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Corning 9¼-86 | 100¾ | 101¾ |
| Courtaulds 9-82 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Courtaulds 9¼-85 | 101 | 102 |
| CutlerHam 7½-83 | 93½ | 94½ |
| Denmark 9-82 | 103 | 104 |
| Denmark 9¼-85 | 101½ | 102½ |
| EIB 8¾-85 | 100 | 101 |
| El.France 8½-86 | 93¼ | 93¾ |
| Erap 9-82 | 99¼ | 100¼ |
| Ericsson 9½-85 | 101½ | 102½ |
| Esso 9-85 | 103 | 104 |
| Esso 8-86 | 99½ | 100¼ |
| Ferrovie 8½-86 | 100½ | 101½ |
| FinMtgBk 8½-86 | 93½ | 94½ |
| Ford 8-81 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| GDF 9-85 | 102 | 103 |
| GenMills 7-88 | 93½ | 94½ |
| Gen Mills 8-86 | 96¾ | 97¾ |
| Granges 8½-87 | 95 | 95 |
| Gr.Metro 9½-85 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Gus 8½-85 | 95¾ | 96¾ |
| Hambros 9½-85 | 103¼ | 104¼ |
| Hamersley 9½-85 | 101½ | 102½ |
| Hawker Sid 9-75 | 101½ | 102½ |
| Honda 7½-81 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Iceland 8¼-86 | 99½ | 100½ |
| I.S.E. 9-85 | 102¾ | 103¾ |
| ISE 8¼-86 | 97 | 100 |
| Ireland 9-85 | 100¾ | 101¾ |
| Ireland 8½-87 | 93 | 94 |
| Kimberley 8½-86 | 99 | 100 |
| MessFerg 9-82 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Mobil Inf 7-85 | 92½ | 93½ |
| Monsanto 8¾-85 | 99¾ | 100¾ |
| Montegu tr 9¼-85 | 101¾ | 102¾ |
| Montreal 9-85 | 104½ | 105½ |
| N.Brunsw 8¾-79 | 102½ | 103½ |
| Newfoundld 8½-86 | 93¾ | 99¾ |
| NipponEl 7½-81 | 93 | 94 |
| NovaScotia 9-85 | 102½ | 103½ |
| OntarioHyd 8¼-85 | 99 | 100 |
| Oslo 9-85 | 101½ | 102½ |
| OttsElev 6¾-85 | 99¾ | 100¾ |
| Pitchiney 9-85 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| QuebecCity 9-92 | 104¾ | 105¾ |
| QuebecHyd9-74/79 | 99¾ | 100¾ |
| QuebecHydr 9½-8 | 102 | 103 |
| QuebecHyd 8¼-86 | 95½ | 96½ |
| QuebecProv 9-85 | 102¾ | 103¾ |
| Queensland 9-82 | 100 | 101 |
| Richardson 8¾-85 | 100 | 101 |
| SFE 9-78 | 103 | 104 |
| Siemens 9-85 | 102 | 103 |
| SiraKvina 9-85 | 101¾ | 102¾ |
| Transocean 7-80 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Transocean 8-84 | 96¾ | 97¾ |
| Transocean 9-85 | 102¾ | 103¾ |
| Transocean 8-86 | 96½ | 97½ |
| TRW 7¼-83 | 90½ | 91½ |
| UniMarch 9-82 | 99½ | 100½ |

## Floating Rates

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Autopista 9¾-75 | 98 | 99 |
| ENEL 8-80 | 97 | 97½ |
| GeneralCo 7½-80 | 93¾ | 94¼ |
| Insilco 7½-80 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Pepsi 6¾-80 | 96¼ | 96¾ |
| Argentine 8¼-77 | 97½ | 98¼ |

## Convertible Bonds

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Addressog 4¾-88 | 80 | 81 |
| Amoco 5½-94 | 98¼ | 99¼ |
| Apco 6-89 | 91 | 92 |
| Alusuisse 4¾-87 | 91¾ | 92¾ |
| Amer Can 4½-83 | 90¼ | 91¼ |
| Am Tob 5¼-83 | 130½ | 131¼ |
| Asahi 6¾-84 | 102½ | 104 |
| Ashland 5-88 | 85¾ | 86¾ |
| Beat Foods 7¼-90 | 124½ | 125½ |
| Chevron 5-88 | 102 | 103 |
| Chester 6¼-84 | 108 | 109 |
| Chrysler 4¾-83 | 69 | 70 |
| Chrysler 5-88 | 77½ | 78½ |
| Cont Tele 5½-88 | 104½ | 105½ |
| CumminsInt 5-91 | 122 | 129 |
| Dal Nippon 6¾-86 | 117 | 118½ |
| EquityF 5¼-89 | 87 | 88 |
| EastKodak 4½-88 | 98 | 99 |
| Fed.Dept. 4½-85 | 111½ | 112½ |
| Firestone 5-88 | 102½ | 103½ |
| Ford 5-83 | 98½ | 100¼ |
| Ford 6-86 | 108 | 109 |
| Fuji Photo 6¾-85 | 177 | 179 |
| GenElec 4¼-85 | 99 | 100 |
| GenFoods 4¾-82 | 99 | 100 |
| Gillette 4¾-92 | 88½ | 89½ |
| Hitachi 6¼-84 | 99½ | 101 |
| Holiday Inns 8-85 | 128½ | 129½ |
| Honeywell 5-83 | 115½ | 116½ |
| I.S.E. 5-88 | 113½ | 114½ |
| I.S.E. 6¼-89 | 112½ | 113¼ |
| Itoh 6½-89 | 111½ | 113½ |
| J. Logan 4¾-83 | 100 | 101 |
| W. Kidde 5-87 | 76½ | 77½ |
| Komatsu 6¼-84 | 121 | 122 |
| Kubota 6½-84 | 100½ | 102 |
| Leasco 5-88 | 69 | 70 |
| Leasco Int 5-89 | 57½ | 59½ |
| LTV 5-88 | 46½ | 47½ |
| MarMidland 5-83 | 103½ | 104½ |
| Michelin 6-85 | 109 | 110 |
| Miles 4¾-93 | 100 | 101 |
| Mitsubishi 7-85 | 101 | 102½ |
| MitsubShoji 7½-85 | 120 | 122 |
| Mitsui 6½-83 | 128 | 130 |
| Motorola 4½-83 | 103¾ | 104¾ |
| MurphyOil 5-89 | 71 | 72 |
| R.C.A. 5-88 | 93 | 94 |
| Revlon 4¾-83 | 116 | 117 |
| ReynoldsM 5-88 | 89 | 90 |
| Searle 4¼-88 | 123¾ | 124¾ |
| Texaco 4½-88 | 95½ | 96½ |
| Toshiba 6½-85 | 94½ | 95 |
| 20th Cent. 5-87 | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| Tyco 5-84 | 51¼ | 52¼ |
| UnionCarb 4¾-82 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Uniroyal 5¾-83 | 173½ | 179½ |
| WardFoods 5¾-88 | 74¼ | 75¼ |
| WarnLam 4½-88 | 129 | 130 |

*Ex-dividend.

**Bondtrade—Index**

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

| | Med | Lang | Conv |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yesterday | 93.06 | 90.78 | 117.34 |
| Previous | 98.15 | 90.87 | 118.43 |


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We take pleasure in announcing the appointment of

**Edwin C. McDonald, Jr.**

to the position of

**Vice President, International Operations**

**Boyden Associates, Inc.**

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Atlanta Chicago Cleveland Los Angeles Pittsburgh San Francisco Seattle Toledo
Geneva London Brussels Madrid Mexico City São Paulo Hong Kong Sydney



**italamerica s.a.**

registered office: luxembourg, 23 av. de la porte-neuve.

A first annual general Meeting with the same agenda having been prorogated, notice is hereby given that a second General Meeting of the Company will be held at 23, Avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg, on May 18, 1971, at 3:30 p.m., for the following purposes, namely:

—To receive and adopt the reports of the directors, statutory auditor and auditors;

—To adopt the financial statement and the profit and loss account as at December 31, 1970;

—To write off depreciation by reduction of the extraordinary reserve according to Article 20 of the by-laws;

—To appropriate the earnings;

—To discharge the directors and auditor;

—To transact any other business.

To attend the Meeting, the holders of bearer shares are requested to lodge their shares five days before the Meeting with one of the undermentioned financial institutions. The shares will remain in deposit until the day following the date of the general Meeting:

—Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, in Luxembourg;

—Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris, Geneva, Brussels, London and Amsterdam;

—Banca Commerciale Italiana head office and branches.

The resolutions will be adopted by a majority of the votes subject to the application of the legal presumptions of attendance and adhesion.

The Board of Directors.



**INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY SHARE FUND "ICOFUND S.A.H."**

Registered office: Luxembourg, 23,avenue de la Porte-Neuve

A first annual General Meeting with the' same agenda having been prorogated, notice is hereby given that a second General Meeting of the Company will be held at 23, Avenue de la Porte Neuve, Luxembourg, on June 2d, 1971, at 3:30 p.m., for the following purposes, namely:

—To receive and adopt the reports of the Directors, statutory auditor and auditors;

—To adopt the financial statement and the profit and loss account as at December 31, 1970;

—To write off depreciation by reduction of the extraordinary reserve according to Article 19 of the by-laws;

—To appropriate the earnings;

—To discharge the Directors and auditor;

—To act on the statutory nomination for election of Directors and statutory Auditors;

—To transact any other business.

To attend the Meeting, the holders of bearer shares are requested to lodge their shares five days before the Meeting with one of the undermentioned financial institutions. The shares will remain in deposit until the day following the date of the General Meeting:

—Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, in Luxembourg;

—Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris, Geneva, Brussels, London and Amsterdam;

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The resolutions will be adopted by a majority of the votes subject to the application of the legal presumptions of attendance and adhesion.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.


# New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

| 1971 High | 1971 Low | Stocks and Div. | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33½ | 27 | ComO pf1.72 | 194 | 27 | 28¾ | 27 | 27½ | +½ |
| 17¼ | 9 | Comput Sci | 490 | 16 | 16¾ | 15¾ | 16½ | +¾ |
| 84½ | 49¼ | Comsat .80 | 190 | 79½ | 80¼ | 78¾ | 79½ | −¾ |
| 26¾ | 20¾ | Cone Mills 1 | 32 | 25 | 25¼ | 24¾ | 24¾ | −½ |
| 22¾ | 23 | ConMug .75g | 48 | 32½ | 32½ | 30¾ | 31 | −¾ |
| 27⅞ | 15⅛ | Coorac .60 | 16 | 25¼ | 25⅞ | 25¼ | 25⅞ | +⅝ |
| 29 | 25½ | Con Edis 1.80 | x180 | 26¼ | 27 | 26⅝ | 26¾ | |
| 91¼ | 83 | Con Edis pf 6 | 4 | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88¼ | 88¼ | −⅜ |
| 72½ | 64½ | Con Edis pf 5 | 10 | 65¾ | 66½ | 65¾ | 66¼ | +¾ |
| 68 | 58 | ConE pfC4.65 | x120 | 60 | 60 | 59 | 59 | |
| 47¼ | 39⅞ | Con Pds 1.20 | 199 | 45⅝ | 45⅞ | 45½ | 45⅝ | −⅜ |
| 115 | 100 | Con Ed pf4.50 | 14 | 111⅞ | 111⅞ | 110½ | 110¾ | −¾ |
| 27⅞ | 30⅛ | Con Freight 1 | x70 | 36 | 36½ | 36 | 36¼ | +¼ |
| 8¾ | 6⅛ | Con Leasing | 81 | 7 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | −⅛ |
| 33 | 28¾ | ConNatG 1.88 | 141 | 29 | 29 | 28¾ | 29 | |
| 37¾ | 31½ | Cons Power 2 | 95 | 32 | 32 | 31⅝ | 32 | |
| 72 | 64 | ConPw pf4.52 | x20 | 66 | 66 | 65½ | 65½ | −1½ |
| 73 | 63¾ | ConPw pf4.50 | x250 | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | 65¾ | 65¾ | −½ |
| 19¼ | 13⅛ | Cont Air Lin | 212 | 17¼ | 17¾ | 16⅝ | 17⅝ | +⅛ |
| 45½ | 36¼ | Cont Can 1.60 | 103 | 42 | 42 | 41½ | 41⅞ | −⅛ |
| 11¼ | 7¾ | ContCop .07g | 25 | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 49¾ | 36¼ | Contl Corp 2 | 172 | 48 | 48 | 45½ | 46½ | −1½ |
| 51⅞ | 41½ | Cl Cp pfA2.50 | 21 | 50 | 50 | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | −⅛ |
| 50¾ | 42 | Cl Cp pfB2.50 | 2 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 49¾ | 49¾ | −1 |
| 34⅛ | 21¾ | ConIllR 1.15g | 59 | 33 | 33⅛ | 33 | 33⅛ | +⅛ |
| 24½ | 16⅝ | Con Mtg .36g | 214 | 22 | 22¾ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | −⅛ |
| 29¾ | 28⅝ | Cont Oil 1.50 | 275 | 29 | 29¼ | 28¼ | 28⅝ | 68 2 |
| 56 | 41¼ | Cont Oil pf 2 | 3 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | +¼ |
| 25¼ | 16¼ | Cont Stl .80 | 19 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | −⅛ |
| 27¾ | 22½ | Cont Tel .80 | 151 | 23¼ | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | +⅛ |
| 81¾ | 47 | Control Data | 725 | 78¾ | 82 | 78½ | 82 | +3⅞ |
| 60½ | 52 | ConDat pf4.50 | 2130 | 60½ | 60½ | 59½ | 60 | −½ |
| 39½ | 34¼ | Conwood 1.50 | 6 | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 35¼ | 35½ | −¾ |
| 36¼ | 29¼ | Cook Unit .50 | 87 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | +¼ |
| 37½ | 29½ | Cooper In 1.40 | 63 | 37 | 37½ | 37 | 37½ | +¼ |
| | | Cooper Labs | 60 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| | | CooprLab wi | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 19½ | 13⅝ | Cooper TR | 49 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 17 | 18 | −⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 16¼ | CoopT pf1.25 | 6 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | −⅛ |
| 69 | 53 | Copeland 1.20 | 28 | 62¾ | 62¾ | 61⅞ | 62 | −1 |
| 42¼ | 27¾ | CopperRge .20 | 27 | 33¾ | 34¼ | 33¾ | 34¼ | +⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 12⅛ | CorwN Stl 1 | 48 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16½ | |
| 38½ | 27¼ | CorInthB .15g | 75 | 36 | 36⅝ | 35¾ | 35¾ | +¾ |
| 277 | 174½ | CorGlW 2.50a | 90 | 256¼ | 267¼ | 265 | 267 | −½ |
| 12⅞ | 8 | Cowles Com | 66 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | −⅛ |
| 31 | 17¾ | Cox Bdcst .30 | 23 | 29⅝ | 29⅞ | 29¼ | 29¼ | −⅝ |
| 39¾ | 33⅝ | CPC Intl 1.20 | 140 | 37¼ | 38 | 36¾ | 38 | +⅝ |
| 39⅝ | 33⅝ | Crane 1.60a | 33 | 36¾ | 37¼ | 36⅝ | 36⅞ | −⅛ |
| 24 | 18 | CredFin .72 | 52 | 23½ | 23½ | 22 | 22⅝ | −1 |
| 41¼ | 34⅝ | CrocNtl 1.60 | 33 | 38 | 38 | 37¼ | 37¼ | −⅜ |
| 20 | 15 | CromK .80 | 13 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 15¾ | 15¾ | −¼ |
| 27¼ | 21¾ | CrouseHind 1 | 4 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23½ | |
| 16¾ | 12 | CrowColl .65f | 132 | 15 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 29 | 21 | Crown pfI .20 | 2 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26 | 26 | −1 |
| 23⅝ | 17⅞ | Crown Cork | 660 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 20⅞ | 21¼ | −½ |
| 37⅝ | 30⅛ | CrwnZell 1.20 | 511 | 36⅞ | 37¼ | 36¾ | 37⅛ | +⅛ |
| 66 | 58 | CrnZ pf4.20 | 210 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | |
| 31⅛ | 18⅛ | CTS Corp .40 | 73 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 28¾ | 29¼ | −¼ |
| 24⅝ | 17⅛ | Cudahy .90f | 75 | 20⅞ | 21 | 20⅛ | 20⅝ | −½ |
| 27 | 20½ | Cudahy pfI.25 | 5 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | |
| 19½ | 14¼ | Culligan .28 | 25 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18¾ | +¼ |
| 50¼ | 35½ | CummEn .88 | 125 | 47 | 47⅝ | 46⅞ | 47⅛ | −⅛ |
| 13½ | 9 | Cunn Drug | 324 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 10 | 10 | −1⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 10⅝ | CurtissWrt | 57 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 12⅞ | 13 | −½ |
| 29⅝ | 21 | CurtissWr A | 12 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 21½ | 21½ | −¾ |
| 36⅞ | 28 | CutlerH 1.20 | 60 | 32½ | 33½ | 32½ | 33½ | +⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 22¾ | Cyclops 1 | 15 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 24½ | 24½ | −⅞ |
| 39 | 31¼ | Cyprus Mine | 24 | 36¼ | 36⅝ | 36¼ | 36⅞ | +⅜ |

## D

| 1971 High | 1971 Low | Stocks and Div. | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13½ | 9 | Dan River | 33 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | −⅛ |
| 34¾ | 26⅝ | Dane Cp 1.25 | 130 | 34¼ | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34½ | +¼ |
| 42½ | 35⅛ | Dart Ind .30b | 91 | 41¼ | 41¼ | 40¼ | 40½ | −¾ |
| 47¼ | 41 | Dart Ind pf 2 | 12 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 44¼ | 44⅝ | −1¼ |
| 19¼ | 11½ | Data Process | 141 | 16⅞ | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | −¼ |
| 21⅝ | 18 | DaycoCp 1.14 | 19 | 18⅞ | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | |
| 79 | 70 | Dayco pf4.25 | x100 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | −½ |
| 27⅞ | 18⅝ | Daylin .24 | 145 | 27 | 27¼ | 26¼ | 26¾ | −½ |
| 37½ | 26¼ | DaytnHud .50 | 306 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 34¾ | 35 | −¼ |
| 27⅝ | 24½ | DaytnPL 1.40 | x71 | 26 | 26⅝ | 26 | 26⅝ | +⅛ |
| 56 | 52 | DPL pfA 3.75 | y216 | 52½ | 52½ | 50½ | 51½ | +½ |
| 56 | 51 | DPL pfB 3.75 | y50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | −1 |
| 105 | 99 | DPL pfD 7.48 | y50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | +⅜ |
| 47¾ | 39⅝ | Deere Co 2 | 184 | 41⅞ | 42 | 41 | 42 | +¼ |
| 22½ | 18⅝ | DelmarP 1.12 | 236 | 18½ | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18½ | −⅜ |
| 29¾ | 25¼ | Del Mnte 1.10 | 37 | 26¼ | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26⅝ | −⅝ |
| 50 | 33¼ | Delta Air .50 | 600 | 43¾ | 43⅞ | 42⅞ | 43 | −⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 4⅞ | Deltec Int | 13 | 6 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 32¾ | 22 | Denn Mfg .60 | 168 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30⅝ | −⅛ |
| 26 | 19½ | DennMfg pf 1 | 3 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | −⅛ |
| 12½ | 8⅝ | DennyRst .04 | 102 | 9¾ | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞ | |
| 34 | 24¾ | DentsplyInt 1 | 23 | 32¼ | 33⅛ | 31¾ | 32 | +⅛ |
| 62¾ | 46 | Dereco pf A | 2 | 63 | 63 | 62¼ | 62¼ | +¼ |
| 63¼ | 45½ | deroco pf B | 2 | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | |
| 30¾ | 24 | DeSoto Inc .40 | 111 | 29½ | 31⅛ | 29⅝ | 31⅛ | +1⅞ |
| 23⅝ | 21⅛ | DetEdis 1.40 | 60 | 21⅛ | 21¾ | 21⅛ | 21⅝ | |
| 128 | 112 | Det Ed pf9.32 | z1220 | 113 | 113¾ | 113 | 113 | −1 |
| 99¾ | 99½ | Det Ed pf7.68 | z560 | 99¾ | 100¼ | 99¼ | 99½ | −¼ |
| 90 | 80 | Det Ed pf5.50 | 9 | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | 80½ | 81⅛ | +¼ |
| 22 | 18⅛ | Dexter .24 | 111 | 21⅛ | 21¾ | 21⅛ | 21½ | |
| 18 | 13 | DialFinan .50 | 25 | 17⅝ | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 47 | 38½ | DiamInt 1.80 | 34 | 46⅛ | 46¼ | 45¼ | 46 | −⅝ |
| 25¼ | 20½ | Diam Sham 1 | 162 | 21½ | 21½ | 21 | 21½ | −⅛ |
| 36½ | 30 | Dia Sh pfC 2 | 5 | 33½ | 34 | 33½ | 34 | +⅛ |
| 19¾ | 16½ | DiaS pf D1.20 | 44 | 17½ | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | −⅛ |
| 12¾ | 9⅛ | Dictaphone | 74 | 10 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | −⅜ |
| 82 | 45¼ | Diebold .48b | 35 | 77¾ | 79 | 77¼ | 79 | +1¾ |
| 17⅝ | 12¾ | DiGiorg .60 | 114 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | −⅛ |
| 80¾ | 52½ | Digital Equip | 194 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 76½ | 77¾ | +¼ |
| 17½ | 11¼ | Dillingham .40 | 40 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | −¼ |
| 37½ | 28½ | Dilling pf A 2 | 2 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | −1 |
| 26 | 19¾ | Dilton Co .64 | 7 | 25¾ | 25⅞ | 25¼ | 25⅞ | −⅛ |
| 121⅞ | 77 | Disney .20 | 287 | 119¼ | 115 | 111¼ | 115 | +2 |
| 56¾ | 49 | DistSeag 1.20 | 57 | 55 | 55 | 54¾ | 54¾ | −¼ |
| 14½ | 8⅝ | Diversind .36 | 35 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 31½ | 22⅝ | DivMge 1.03g | 83 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27¼ | 27⅛ | −⅜ |
| 33½ | 22⅛ | DrPepper .40 | 38 | 30¼ | 31½ | 30¾ | 31¼ | +⅜ |
| 70⅞ | 56½ | DomMns .80 | 17 | 67 | 67 | 66½ | 66½ | −⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 9⅛ | DomFnd .35g | 85 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ | −½ |
| 26½ | 18⅝ | Donnelley .44 | 36 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | −⅛ |
| 30 | 23¼ | Doric Cp .22 | 10 | 29½f | 14¾f | 14½ | 29¾ | 28¾ |
| 12¾ | 8¼ | Dorr Oliver | 8 | 12½ | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 49 | 39¼ | Dover Cp .75 | 7 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | +⅜ |
| 97¼ | 72¼ | DowChm 2.60 | 258 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 97 | +1¼ |
| 40 | 35 | DravoCp 1.40 | 5 | 39 | 39 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | −⅜ |
| 36¾ | 31⅝ | DressInd 1.40 | 116 | 35¼ | 35½ | 35¼ | 35¼ | |
| 44⅝ | 35¾ | Dress pf 2.20 | 3 | 41¾ | 42 | 41¾ | 42 | |
| 38⅞ | 33¼ | Dressr pfB 2 | 12 | 36⅝ | 36¾ | 36⅛ | 36½ | −⅝ |
| 33⅝ | 25⅛ | Dreyfus Cp 1 | 75 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32⅛ | 32¾ | −⅛ |
| 27⅞ | 23⅝ | Duke Pw 1.40 | 124 | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | 23⅞ | 24 | −⅛ |
| 115¾ | 107¼ | Duke pfB.70 | 2590 | 111½ | 111½ | 110½ | 111½ | +½ |
| 104½ | 97¼ | Duke pfA.75 | 2 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | — |
| 64½ | 52⅛ | DunBrad 1.0 | 99 | 58 | 60 | 57¾ | 60 | +w |
| 44½ | 26 | Duplan Cp | 68 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ | |
| 149¾ | 129½ | duPont 1.25g | 98 | 144¼ | 144⅝ | 141⅞ | 143 | −1¼ |
| 77¾ | 69 | duPont pfA.50 | 8 | 70⅞ | 70⅞ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | −¾ |
| 60½ | 53 | duPont pfJ.50 | 5 | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 55 | 55 | −⅝ |
| 26¾ | 24⅛ | Duq Lt 1.66 | 77 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24½ | −⅛ |
| 33½ | 28½ | Dq 4.20pfZ.10 | z20 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | −1 |
| 32 | 28 | Dq 4.15pfZ.07 | z40 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | +¾ |
| 31½ | 28 | DuqLt 4pf 2 | z280 | 29 | 29 | 28¾ | 28¾ | −¾ |
| 16¼ | 9⅝ | Dymo Ind | 28 | 16 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | −¼ |
| 10⅞ | 5⅞ | Dynam Am | 177 | 9¾ | 10 | 9½ | 10 | +⅛ |

## E

| 1971 High | 1971 Low | Stocks and Div. | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29¾ | 24 | EaglePic .90 | 13 | 26⅞ | 27¼ | 26⅞ | 27¼ | +⅛ |
| 24 | 18⅝ | Easco Cp .90 | 35 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| 28⅝ | 14⅝ | East Air Lin | 1923 | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | 23¼ | 24⅛ | +⅜ |
| 51⅝ | 34 | EastGas 1.04f | 371 | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 44½ | 45¼ | −⅛ |
| 22¾ | 19⅝ | East Util 1.40 | 9 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ | −¼ |
| 86¼ | 72 | EasKodak 1a | 583 | 80½ | 81⅝ | 79½ | 80⅝ | −¼ |
| 43½ | 34 | Eaton Cp 1.40 | 114 | 42⅞ | 43¼ | 42 | 42⅝ | +¼ |
| 42½ | 34⅝ | Eaton pfI.19 | 7 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | |
| 40 | 30¼ | Echlin Mf .60 | 14 | 39⅝ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | −⅜ |
| 41⅞ | 33¾ | Eckrd Jk .28 | 29 | 46 | 46 | 45½ | 45⅞ | −⅛ |
| 38½ | 24½ | Eckrd NC .40 | 37 | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 44½ | 45¼ | −⅛ |
| 38 | 28½ | EdisonBros 1 | 20 | 37⅝ | 38 | 37¾ | 38 | |
| 28 | 14¼ | EG&G .10 | 382 | 28 | 29½ | 27 | 28¼ | +¾ |
| 9 | 4⅝ | Elect Assoc | 22 | 7⅞ | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | +¼ |
| 85¼ | 59¾ | Electn Data | 50 | 67½ | 68 | 65½ | 67¼ | −¾ |
| 14½ | 8 | El Mem Mag | 142 | 13⅝ | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | −¼ |
| 14 | 10½ | ElMdMag pf 1 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | +⅜ |
| 7⅛ | 4⅛ | Elgin Nat | 22 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | +⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 17¼ | ElPasoNG 1 | 145 | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 20 | 20⅛ | −⅛ |
| 29¾ | 26¼ | ElPraCp 1.20 | 24 | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28¾ | 28¾ | |
| 5⅛ | 4 | EMI Ltd .09g | 33 | 4¼ | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | +⅜ |
| | | EMI fn.09g | 11 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 78¾ | 45¾ | Emer El 1.16 | 29 | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 74½ | 74⅞ | |
| 53⅛ | 46⅛ | EmEl pf B.90 | 10 | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | |
| 70½ | 56½ | EmeryAirF 1 | 4 | 68⅞ | 69 | 68¾ | 69 | −⅛ |
| 44¾ | 32¾ | Emhart 1.20 | 43 | 42 | 42¼ | 41 | 41 | −1⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 29⅝ | EmpDist 1.76 | 2 | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29½ | 29½ | −⅜ |
| 30 | 17⅝ | Empire Gas | 233 | 28½ | 28½ | 27⅞ | 28⅝ | −⅛ |
| 35⅛ | 26¼ | EnglhMin .40 | 170 | 32⅛ | 32¼ | 31⅝ | 32¼ | |
| 13½ | 10 | EnnisBF .08p | 42 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | −¼ |
| 36⅞ | 33 | Equit Gs 2.20 | 13 | 34¼ | 34⅝ | 34 | 34⅝ | −⅛ |
| 35¾ | 28¼ | Equitf.fe .40g | 180 | 29 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28¾ | −¼ |
| 47 | 23⅞ | EquityFd .10g | 172 | 42⅛ | 43⅞ | 42¼ | 43⅛ | +⅛ |
| 27⅞ | 21⅛ | ESB Inc 1.20 | 61 | 27 | 27⅝ | 27 | 27½ | +¾ |
| 17¾ | 13⅛ | Esquire .30 | 24 | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | −⅝ |
| 44½ | 33⅛ | EssexInt 1.20 | 70 | 41⅛ | 41¾ | 41⅛ | 41¾ | +⅛ |
| 54 | 42 | Essex pf2.84 | 2 | 53½ | 54 | 53½ | 54 | +1 |
| 16⅞ | 10 | Esterlin .15g | 215 | 13¾ | 15⅛ | 13⅝ | 15 | +1¾ |
| 30 | 23 | Ethyl Cp .84 | 258 | 27½ | 27⅞ | 27 | 27⅞ | +⅜ |
| 43⅝ | 35 | ethyl pfz.40 | 16 | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | −½ |
| 51⅛ | 40¾ | EvansP .60b | 174 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 46 | 47½ | −¼ |
| 24½ | 19⅝ | ExCello 1.25 | 103 | 21⅝ | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | −⅛ |

## F

| 1971 High | 1971 Low | Stocks and Div. | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22½ | 12⅞ | Faberge .40 | 211 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 19¼ | 19¾ | −⅜ |
| 44⅝ | 38 | FactorA .60 | 125 | 38½ | 38⅞ | 37⅞ | 38¼ | −1 |
| 45⅞ | 21½ | Fairch Cam | 200 | 41⅞ | 43⅞ | 41⅞ | 43⅞ | +2 |
| 13⅝ | 8⅝ | Fair Hill .15g | 43 | 10⅞ | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 | |
| 20¾ | 16½ | Fairmont 1 | 9 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 8⅞ | 5¼ | Falstaff | 45 | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | −⅛ |
| 17¼ | 14 | Family Fi .60 | 54 | 15½ | 15⅞ | 15 | 15⅞ | +½ |
| 16⅛

# New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

| 1971 High | 1971 Low | Stocks and Div. | In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## P - Q

| 1971 High | 1971 Low | Stocks and Div. | In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## R

| 1971 High | 1971 Low | Stocks and Div. | In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## S

| 1971 High | 1971 Low | Stocks and Div. | In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| 1971 High | 1971 Low | Stocks and Div. | In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 57⅝ | 46½ | UOCal pf2.50 | 19 | 56 | 56 | 55¾ | 55¾— | ⅛ | |
| 59⅝ | 46½ | Un Pac Cp 2 | 121 | 56 | 56 | 55 | 55½— | ¾ | |
| 57⅝ | 41¾ | Union PacR 2 | 24 | 55¼ | 56 | 54¾ | 55 | | |
| 102¾ | 69 | Un Pac pf .40 | 83 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 97½ | 97½— | ⅛ | |
| 39½ | 27⅞ | Unionam n | 45 | 29 | 29¼ | 28½ | 29 — | ½ | |
| 32⅞ | 18¾ | Uniroyal .70 | 146 | 22 | 22 | 21½ | 21¾— | ½ | |
| 112 | 102¾ | Uniroyal pf 8 | 2130 | 105 | 105½ | 104½ | 105½+ | 1 | |
| 42⅞ | 29 | Unishops .40 | 82 | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | 39¾ | 41⅝— | ⅜ | |
| 44⅝ | 33⅝ | Unit Air 1.80 | 311 | 43 | 43 | 40½ | 40¾—2⅞ | | |
| 21⅛ | 15⅞ | UnBrands .20 | 158 | 20 | 20 | 19⅛ | 19¾— | ⅜ | |
| 80½ | 60 | U Brd pf3.20 | 220 | 78½ | 78½ | 78 | 78 —1 | | |
| 107⅛ | 99⅝ | UnitCo .25b | 46 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝— | | |
| 13 | 9 | Unit Fin Cal | 44 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼— | ⅛ | |
| 22⅛ | 17⅞ | Unit Gas .80 | 4 | 21½ | 21½ | 21 | 21 — | ⅜ | |
| 13 | 7⅝ | Unit Ind .20 | 6 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½— | ¼ | |
| 8 | 5⅛ | Unit In pf.42 | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝— | ⅛ | |
| 50⅝ | 45 | UnJersBks 2 | 8 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45 | 45 — | ⅜ | |
| 31⅛ | 27½ | Unit MM 1.30 | 12 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30½ | 30½— | ¼ | |
| 18⅞ | 11¾ | Un Nucir | 216 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 17⅜ | 17⅜— | ⅜ | |
| 3¼ | 2⅜ | Unit Pk Min | 39 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| 47¼ | 37½ | US FidG 2.20 | 24 | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | 44⅝— | ¼ | |
| 59¼ | 32½ | US Phil .25e | 144 | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | 46½ | 47⅝+ | ½ | |
| 38⅞ | 33 | USForS 2.56g | 57 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36 | 36 — | ⅜ | |
| 30¼ | 23⅞ | US Frest 1.40 | 106 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 27½ | 27½— | ⅞ | |
| 67⅝ | 57½ | US Gypsm 3 | 59 | 64⅝ | 65⅛ | 64 | 64 — | ¼ | |
| 37½ | 33¼ | USGyp pf1.80 | 17 | 35½ | 35⅞ | 35 | 35⅞— | ⅛ | |
| 27¼ | 18⅞ | US Indust .40 | 620 | 26¼ | 24⅝ | 25 | 26 — | ⅜ | |
| 24¼ | 15 | US Leasg .30 | 108 | 23⅝ | 24 | 22⅞ | 23½— | ⅜ | |
| 37½ | 27½ | US PlyCh .84 | 58 | 34⅛ | 34⅝ | 34 | 34 — | ⅜ | |
| 39 | 28 | USPCh pf1.20 | 88 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34½— | ½ | |
| 26¾ | 21½ | US Shoe .88 | 83 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅛— | ⅜ | |
| 32¾ | 25 | US Smelt 1 | 25 | 30 | 30¼ | 29⅞ | 30¼— | ¼ | |
| 35⅝ | 31 | US Steel 2.40 | x225 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝— | ⅝ | |
| 36⅝ | 26¾ | USTobac 1.20 | 27 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 34¾ | 35⅞— | ½ | |
| 24⅛ | 20⅝ | Unit Util .92 | 59 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 21⅞ | 21⅞— | ½ | |
| 10 | 6¾ | Unit Util wt | 14 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½— | ½ | |
| 33⅝ | 26⅛ | Un Ut pf1.37 | 14 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 — | ¾ | |
| 35½ | 30¾ | Un Ut pf1.50 | 2 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾+ | ½ | |
| 39½ | 33¼ | U Leaf 1.50 | 34 | 36 | 36⅛ | 36 | 36⅛+ | ⅛ | |
| 28⅞ | 21⅛ | UnivOilIp .40 | 129 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26 | 26⅛— | ⅛ | |
| 32⅛ | 20⅝ | Univer Corsb | 323 | 29¾ | 31⅝ | 29⅛ | 31 +1 | ¾ | |
| 59⅛ | 45⅛ | Upjohn 1.60 | 21⅛ | 57⅛ | 57¾ | 56⅛ | 57 —1 | ⅛ | |
| 24⅛ | 11⅛ | Urie Bldg .40 | 404 | 23 | 23½ | 22 | 23 | | |
| 4JE | 34¼ | USLIFE .50 | x38 | 44¼ | 44⅛ | 43¼ | 43¼— | ⅝ | |
| 29½ | 21 | USM stp | 41 | 27⅝ | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27½— | ¼ | |
| 39 | 33 | USM pf2.10 | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 + | ½ | |
| 71 | 53 | UtahCon .60a | 40 | 69 | 69¼ | 68¾ | 69¼+ | ½ | |
| 37⅝ | 33⅝ | Utah PL 1.92 | 47 | 34⅝ | 35 | 34¾ | 35 | | |

## V

| 1971 High | 1971 Low | Stocks and Div. | In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18⅞ | 13 | Varian Assoc | 122 | 16 | 16¼ | 15½ | 15⅞— | ¼ | |
| 28¾ | 18¾ | VCA Corp .40 | 99 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼— | ¾ | |
| 33½ | 19⅝ | VCA Cp pf.80 | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 —1 | | |
| 41⅝ | 24 | Vendo Co .60 | 24 | 35 | 35 | 34½ | 34¾— | ¼ | |
| 17½ | 12¾ | Vendo Co pf | 12 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 15⅞ | 16¼— | ¼ | |
| 52 | 37½ | VF Corp 1.10 | 23 | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | 49⅝ | 49½—1 | | |
| 21 | 15½ | Viacom wd | 15 | 17⅞ | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | | |
| 27¾ | 7 | ViciComp .50 | 53 | 22 | 22 | 21¼ | 21⅜— | ⅜ | |
| 10 | 3¾ | Villager | 657 | 4½ | 5¼ | 4½ | 5 | ⅜ | |

## W - X - Y - Z

| 1971 High | 1971 Low | Stocks and Div. | In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29½ | 23 | VaCoMw .80 | 2 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝— | ¼ | |
| 25½ | 21⅝ | VaElPw 1.72 | 334 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21 | 21¼— | ⅛ | |
| 15½ | 110 | VaEP pf8.84 | 2130 | 112 | 113 | 112 | 113 +1 | | |
| 78½ | 67½ | Va E&P pf 5 | 220 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | | |
| 28 | 20½ | Vornado | 33 | 27½ | 27½ | 27 | 27 — | ½ | |
| 21½ | 13⅝ | VSI Corp .48 | 52 | 17⅝ | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 18¼+ | ¾ | |
| 25⅛ | 20⅝ | Vulcan Mat 1 | 18 | 25 | 25⅛ | 24¾ | 25 | | |
| 17⅛ | 13½ | VWR Unit .72 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 + | ⅛ | |

| 1971 High | 1971 Low | Stocks and Div. | In $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63 | 53 | Wab R pf4.50 | x10 | 51¼ | 51½ | 51½ | 51¼ | | |
| 65⅛ | 57½ | WachCp 1.20 | 53 | 65 | 65½ | 65 | 65¼+ | ½ | |
| 73 | 63 | Wach pf2.20 | 5 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 — | ½ | |
| 31⅞ | 26¾ | WachRl 1.07g | 103 | 33⅛ | 33⅝ | 32 | 32⅞— | ⅜ | |
| 33⅝ | 23½ | Walgreen 1 | 18 | 31½ | 31½ | 31¼ | 31⅜— | ⅛ | |
| 41⅝ | 37⅝ | WalkrH 1.20a | 2 | 39 | 39 | 38¼ | 38¼ | | |
| 25¼ | 18¾ | WallBusF .40 | 11 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22 | 22 —1 | | |
| 25⅝ | 18¼ | WallMury .60 | 24 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22 | 22 | | |
| 6¼ | 3⅝ | Walworth Co | 6 | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅛— | ⅛ | |
| 48⅞ | 8½ | Wang Labs | 63 | 46½ | 47 | 46¼ | 47 + | ½ | |
| 16½ | 10⅝ | Ward Foods | 32 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | | |
| 19½ | 14¾ | Warnaco .60 | 37 | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅝— | ⅜ | |
| 34 | 27½ | Warner pf1.50 | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 + | ¼ | |
| 46 | 37 | WarnerCo 1.44 | 6 | 47½ | 47½ | 47¼ | 47¼— | ½ | |
| 79⅞ | 67⅛ | WarLam 1.20 | 255 | 76¼ | 76½ | 75½ | 76¼— | ¼ | |
| 35⅝ | 26 | WarnSwa 1 | x18 | 34⅞ | 35¼ | 34¾ | 34⅞+ | ⅛ | |
| 31½ | 27½ | Wash Gs 1.80 | 32 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27½— | ¼ | |
| 17 | 12½ | Wash Stl .70a | x14 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15¼ | 15¼ | | |
| 24 | 21⅛ | WashWP 1.36 | 20 | 22¼ | 22⅜ | 22 | 22¼ | | |
| 34⅞ | 18¼ | WatkIn Johns | 40 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28 | 28⅝— | ½ | |
| 1.40a | 10⅛ | Wayn Gas .76 | 12 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11½ | 11½— | ⅛ | |
| 9¼ | 6 | Wean Unit | 12 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7 | 7 — | ⅜ | |
| 11¼ | 8½ | Wean pfA1.26 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 —1 | | |
| 14¼ | 9⅝ | Weatherhd | 21 | 13½ | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13¼— | ⅜ | |
| 13⅝ | 8½ | Webb Del E | 143 | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | 10⅞ | 11⅛— | ⅛ | |
| 47⅝ | 37⅝ | Wels Mkt .92 | x24 | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | 46¼ | 46½— | ¼ | |
| 5⅝ | 4 | Welbilt Corp | 9 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | |
| 48⅞ | 40 | WellsFar 1.40 | 638 | 47⅛ | 47¼ | 45⅛ | 45⅛— | 1⅜ | |
| 26½ | 18¼ | WescF 1.12f | 52 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22½+ | ½ | |
| 27 | 20½ | WestTra .52 | 4 | 26½ | 26½ | 26¼ | 26½— | ¾ | |
| 68½ | 61½ | WPP pf 4.50 | 2140 | 64½ | 64½ | 63½ | 63½ | | |
| 29⅞ | 24¼ | WPtPep .50g | 19 | 27¼ | 28 | 27¼ | 27¼ | | |
| 34 | 21½ | WstnAir 2.19f | 92 | 31¼ | 31⅝ | 30¾ | 31⅜— | ⅛ | |
| 40⅝ | 35⅝ | Wn Banc 1.30 | 78 | 40 | 40 | 39⅛ | 39⅛— | ¾ | |
| 26¼ | 21⅝ | Wstn Md 1.40 | 7 | 22¾ | 22 | 22⅝ | 22 + | ¼ | |
| 22¾ | 18⅛ | Westn Pac | 10 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | | |
| 57½ | 40¼ | WstUnion 1.40 | 237 | 43¼ | 43⅝ | 42¼ | 43⅝— | ½ | |
| 115 | 93 | Wh Un pf4.90 | 2 | 102 | 102½ | 102 | 102½+ | 1½ | |
| 91¾ | 65⅝ | Westg El 1.80 | 363 | 90¾ | 92 | 90½ | 92 + | ½ | |
| 64 | 53¼ | West E pf3.80 | x100 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | +1 | |
| 27 | 22⅛ | Westvco 1.05 | 517 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅞— | ⅜ | |
| 37⅝ | 29 | Weyerhs 1.20 | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | | |
| 62¼ | 52⅞ | Weyerhs .80 | 98 | 55¼ | 55⅞ | 55 | 55⅞+ | ⅞ | |
| 127½ | 116 | Weyhr pfe5 | 26 | 122¾ | 122 | 122 | 122 — | ¾ | |
| 19⅛ | 11½ | WheelPitt Stl | 79 | 19½ | 19½ | 18¾ | 19¼+ | ¼ | |
| 57 | 43½ | WheelPitt Set | x220 | 58 | 59 | 58 | 59 +1 | | |
| 49¾ | 36 | WheelPitt Set | x500 | 47 | 48¾ | 47 | 48¾+ | ¾ | |
| 87⅝ | 65⅛ | Whirl Cp 1.60 | 10 | 86⅞ | 86⅞ | 85⅛ | 86¼+ | ⅜ | |
| 25⅞ | 13½ | cWhlCn .40b | 168 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 23¾ | 23⅞— | ⅜ | |
| 39½ | 31½ | WhitCn pfA 3 | 1 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | | |
| 37¾ | 30 | gwhitCn prB 3 | 2 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 — | ¾ | |
| 36 | 29⅝ | Whit C pfC 3 | 5 | 36 | 36⅛ | 35 | 36⅛+ | ⅛ | |
| 31¾ | 19¾ | WhiteCrss .44 | 35 | 30½ | 30½ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | | |
| 24⅝ | 14⅝ | White Motor | 265 | 22¾ | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾+ | ⅛ | |
| 13⅞ | 7 | Whittaker | 643 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12¾+ | ⅜ | |
| 41½ | 35¾ | WickesCorp 1 | 59 | 37¼ | 38½ | 36¾ | 37½+ | ½ | |
| 14 | 8½ | WiebStr .55b | 4 | 12 | 12 | 11¼ | 11¾— | ½ | |
| 42½ | 31 | Will Ross .40 | 17 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 37 | 37⅝+ | ⅛ | |
| 48 | 29 | Williams Bro | 203 | 45 | 45¼ | 44½ | 44⅞— | ⅛ | |
| 31 | 14¼V | WmsBre wt | 116 | 28 | 28½ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅞+ | ⅛ |
| 43½ | 26¾ | Wms Br pf.80 | 2 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼— | ¼ | |
| 49¼ | 35¾ | Winn Dx 1.68 | 30 | 47 | 47¼ | 47 | 47 | | |
| 36½ | 17 | Wimbsp Ind | 36 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35½ | 35⅞+ | ⅜ | |
| 26 | 22⅝ | WisElPw 1.48 | 73 | 23 | 23¼ | 22½ | 22¾— | | |
| 115 | 107¼ | WisEP pf8.96 | x10 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 111½+ | ⅛ | |
| 9⅛ | 17½ | Wisc PS 1.16 | 70 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | | |
| 32 | 24⅝ | WitcoCh .92 | 49 | 31⅛ | 31¼ | 30⅛ | 30¼— | ¼ | |
| 78¾ | 61½ | WitcoC pf2.65 | 5 | 74½ | 74½ | 74 | 74 —3½ | | |
| 13½ | 9⅝ | Wolv WW .50 | 59 | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | 11 | 11⅛+ | ⅛ | |
| 23⅛ | 17¾ | Womrco .44 | 17 | 21 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝— | ⅜ | |
| 19⅞ | 15⅛ | Woods Co .48 | 12 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½— | ½ | |
| 35¼ | 33⅞ | Woolwth 1.20 | 311 | 54⅝ | 54⅞ | 53¼ | 54⅛+ | ¾ | |
| 15½ | 5¾ | World Airwy | 221 | 14¾ | 14⅞ | 13⅝ | 14⅛+ | ⅜ | |
| 197 | 107¾ | Wrigley 3a | 10 | 189 | 189 | 187½ | 188 —1½ | | |
| 15 | 10⅛ | Wurlitzer .40 | 10 | 14½V | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | | |
| 119⅝ | 84½ | Xerox Cp 80 | 441 | 106¼ | 107 | 105⅝ | 106¾+ | ½ | |
| 30⅞ | 25⅛ | Xtra Inc | 54 | 28 | 28¼ | 27½ | 27⅞+ | ⅛ | |
| 19⅞ | 16½ | Yngs SD 1.20 | 16 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | | |
| 45 | 35¼ | Zale Corp .64 | 10 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½— | ⅛ | |
| 36½ | 28⅝ | Zale pfA 80 | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | ¾ | |
| 40 | 27⅝ | Zapata Norm | 154 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36 | 36½ | ½ | |
| 42 | +30 | Zayre Corp | 37 | 41¾ | 43⅞ | 41⅞ | 43⅞+ | 2 | |
| 51⅞ | 36⅝ | Zenith R 1.40 | 116 | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48½ | 48⅝— | ⅜ | |
| 26¼ | 16⅛ | Zurn Ind .28 | 125 | 24⅝ | 24¾ | 23¼ | 24⅞— | ⅛ | |

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. ct—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

## Tokyo Exchange

TOKYO, May 3.—The Tokyo Stock Exchange was closed Monday in observance of Japan's Constitution day.

## New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-44

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allied Pd | Green Shoe | Purolator |
| Brit Pet | Ideal Bas pf | RexChn pfB |
| Cap C Bdcst | Int Miner | Schlmbrgr |
| Celanese | Int Paper pf | Shellr 1.25pt |
| ChMSPP pf | InTrT pf I | Southdwn |
| Coml Solv | KLM Airl | Std Prudntl |
| Cont Data | LFE Corp | Stauff 1.80pf |
| Dana Corp | Masonite | UARCO |
| Dereco pfA | McLean Trk | Unilevr Ltd |
| De Soto Inc | Malv Shoe | Unilevr NV |
| DetE 7.65pf | Marck Co | Wachov Cp |
| EGAG Inc | Microdot | Westghse El |
| FootaCanB | MoPac RR | WhitCh pfC |
| GnATrn pf | Murry Ohio | Zayre Corp |
| GenPCem | Park Hannif | |

NEW LOWS-43

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balt GasEl | Grumman Cp | Ohio Edison |
| Chadbrn pf | Gulf StatUt | Ohio Elev |
| ClevElIlt | Houston LP | Pat GasEl |
| CmwE pr pf | Int Nickel | Pet Inc pf |
| DaytPL pfA | IowaIll Gp | Ph El 7.35pf |
| DaytPL pfB | Iowa PowLt | Ph El 4.30pf |
| Delmar PLt | JerCen 4pf | Quaker Oat |
| DetE 7.68pf | KaisC 1.37pf | SavAnNh EP |
| FactorA | KeyStCh In | Simmons wi |
| FstChrt wi | Longisl Ltg | Tampa Elec |
| FshChnCp | LongIL pfI | Tri-Cont El |
| FstVeBkSh | Longisl. pfJ | Tucson GE |
| GenElec wi | Mich GasU | Va ElPow |
| Geh Food | Noeast Util | Wisc ElPow |
| Girlos Inc | | |

## British Columbia Bans Tobacco, Liquor Ads

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, May 3 (NYT).—This Canadian province has banned all liquor and tobacco advertising starting Sept. 1.

At present no liquor advertising is permitted on Canadian television. Two years ago the Canadian Broadcasting Company voluntarily decided to phase out cigarette advertising.

Leslie Peterson, British Columbia's attorney general, said that the government would have to exempt publications from outside the province from the ban. He drew an analogy to autumn: "A few leaves may blow in from your neighbor's yard but that's no reason not to try and clean up your own yard."

## Construction Spending

WASHINGTON, May 3 (Reuters).—Construction spending fell 1.5 percent or $1.5 billion in March to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $102.7 billion, reversing February's upward revised increase of $2.4 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.


# SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE

BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND RESULTS FOR 1970

Société Générale de Banque, the leading Belgian bank, has just published its annual report which has been submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders on April 27, 1971. It comes out that the year 1970 was characterized by a continued expansion of its resources, the internationalization of its activities as well as by the development of the range of services made available to customers.

**RESULTS**

The profit balance for 1970, after allowing for depreciation, was 1,087,674,381 Belgian francs, against 952,535,168 francs in 1969, to which must be added the balance brought in from the previous year amounting to 152,226,714 francs. Net profit per share, based on the whole of the shares issued, amounts to 265 francs whereas in 1969 it was 232 francs, an advance of 14.2%.

At December 31, 1970, Société Générale de Banque's balance sheet shows a total of assets and liabilities amounting to 231,723,708,776 francs against 198,966,121,377 francs in the previous year, an increase of 16.5%.

Total deposits and current accounts amounted to 136,909,204,475 francs. This is higher by 14,109,182,213 francs than at the end of 1969. Cash notes are shown at 8,385,796,000 francs against 6,788,105,000 in 1969. Total customers deposits and cash notes thus advanced by 12.1% over the year. Bankers and affiliates deposits exceeded 50 billion francs against 40 billion at the end of 1969.

The Annual General Meeting has been asked to pay, after deduction of the Belgian withholding tax of 20%, a net dividend of 140 francs to the 4,109,156 shares representing the capital.

**ACTIVITIES**

The continuous expansion in world trade, and the fact that banking business is becoming increasingly international, are at the background of the further expansion in the Bank's foreign operations. The Bank's action in this field rests on its important network of branches, affiliates and foreign representative offices, which at present include 114 business points spread over a score of countries, as well as on hundreds of correspondent banks throughout the world. Moreover the Bank is fully organized to provide an efficient cooperation to foreign firms seeking establishment in Belgium.

A number of new conventions were made by the Bank for financing the supply of capital goods of Belgian manufacture. Among the countries with which these agreements were made were Brazil, Chile, Thailand, Singapore, Rumania and Bulgaria. On the other hand the Bank financed, in various forms and notably through direct credit to foreign buyers or their banks, a large number of supplies of Belgian industrial equipment including a copper refinery to Chile, a power station to Taiwan, a glassworks to Turkey and ships to the United Kingdom.

The Bank bore its share in the increase in the resources of the finance pool Credit-export. Its contribution is now 5.25 billion francs representing one half of the funds made available to that Organization by commercial banks.

As to Bondtrade, it proceeded with its business in the secondary market for international bonds.

The Bank also participated, jointly with other international banks, in the formation of European Financial Associates, The Hague and that of Euro-Pacific Finance Corporation in Melbourne.

Special mention must be made of the European event that was the formation, in Brussels, of the "European Bank's International Company" (EBIC) the aim of which is to promote all forms of cooperation among the European banks which have since 1963 been working together in the European Advisory Committee.



*This advertisement is not to be construed as an offering of the securities mentioned herein and is an announcement for record purposes only.*

*New Issue*

Cominco

**$65,000,000**

(Canadian)

# Cominco Ltd.

8¼% Sinking Fund Debentures due 15th April, 1991

Dominion Securities Corporation Limited
Harris & Partners Limited
Richardson Securities of Canada
Royal Securities Corporation Limited
Pemberton Securities Limited
Bell, Gouinlock & Company, Limited
Morgan, Ostiguy & Hudon Inc.
Fry & Company Limited

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Nesbitt, Thomson Securities Limited
Greenshields Incorporated
Burns Bros. and Denton Limited
Odlum Brown & T. B. Read Ltd.
Gairdner & Company Limited
Cochran Murray Limited
Houston, Willoughby & Company Limited
Scotia Bond Company Limited

Wood Gundy Securities Limited
McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited
Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company Limited
Midland-Osler Securities Limited
Mills, Spence & Co. Limited
Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.
Equitable Securities Limited
Mead & Co. Limited



All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / April, 1971

**$100,000,000**

# Province of Ontario

(Canada)

Thirty Year 7.85% Debentures

Dated May 15, 1971 / Due May 15, 2001

Principal and interest payable in lawful money of the United States of America

Salomon Brothers — Wood, Gundy & Co., Inc.

The First Boston Corporation — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — A. E. Ames & Co. Incorporated

The Dominion Securities Corporation — McLeod, Young, Weir, Incorporated

Blyth & Co., Inc. — Drexel Firestone Incorporated — Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — White, Weld & Co.

Bell, Gouinlock & Company Incorporated — Mills, Spence & Co., Inc. — Nesbitt Thomson Securities, Inc.

Burns Bros. & Denton, Inc. — Greenshields & Co Inc — Harris & Partners Inc.

Midland Canadian Corporation — Pitfield, MacKay & Co., Inc. — Burnham and Company

Reynolds & Co. — Richardson Securities, Inc. — Shields & Company Incorporated

F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc. — Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

*This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

New Issue

**$25,000,000**

**Asian Development Bank**

7¾% Twenty-Five Year Bonds of 1971, Due April 15, 1996

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — The First Boston Corporation

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Bank of America N.T.&S.A. — Bankers Trust Company — The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. — Chemical Bank

Continental Bank (Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago) — The First National Bank of Chicago — First National City Bank (New York)

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company — Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York — United California Bank

Blyth & Co., Inc. — Discount Corporation of New York — Drexel Firestone Incorporated — duPont Glore Forgan Incorporated

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis — Salomon Brothers

Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Stone & Webster Securities Corporation — Wertheim & Co.

White, Weld & Co. — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Bache & Co. Incorporated — Equitable Securities, Morton & Co. Incorporated

CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc. — Dick & Merle-Smith — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., Inc. — New York Hanseatic Corporation — John Nuveen & Co. (Incorporated)

Wm. E. Pollock & Co., Inc. — Reynolds & Co. — Shearson, Hammill & Co. Incorporated

F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc. — Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

May 4, 1971



*This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

New Issue

**$25,000,000**

**Asian Development Bank**

6½% Five Year Notes of 1971, Due April 15, 1976

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — The First Boston Corporation

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Bank of America N.T.&S.A. — Bankers Trust Company — The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. — Chemical Bank

Continental Bank (Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago) — The First National Bank of Chicago — First National City Bank (New York)

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company — Mellon Bank (Mellon National Bank and Trust Company) — Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

The Northern Trust Company — United California Bank — Blyth & Co., Inc.

Discount Corporation of New York — Drexel Firestone Incorporated — duPont Glore Forgan Incorporated

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Salomon Brothers

Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Stone & Webster Securities Corporation — Wertheim & Co.

White, Weld & Co. — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Bache & Co. Incorporated — Equitable Securities, Morton & Co. Incorporated

The Bank of California, N.A. — The Bank of Tokyo of California — The First National Bank of Boston

The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle — Security Pacific National Bank — Union Bank

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. — CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc. — Dick & Merle-Smith

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., Inc. — New York Hanseatic Corporation

John Nuveen & Co. (Incorporated) — Wm. E. Pollock & Co., Inc. — Reynolds & Co. — Shearson, Hammill & Co. Incorporated

F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc. — Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

May 4, 1971



*All of these Securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.*

NEW ISSUE

**$6,000,000**

**Rockland Electric Company**

First Mortgage 7⅞% Bonds, Series E due 2001

Due April 15, 2001

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

duPont Glore Forgan Incorporated — Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Incorporated

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated

Bache & Co. Incorporated — Shearson, Hammill & Co. Incorporated

W. E. Hutton & Co. — F. S. Moseley & Co.


## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

### Amsterdam

| | |
|---|---|
| AKZO | 87.60 |
| Algembank | 271.40 |
| Amrobank | 61.20 |
| A'dam Rubb. | 39.30 |
| Pakker | 63 |
| Heineken | 256.50 |
| H.V.A. | 62.40 |
| Holland-Am | 104.70 |
| Hoogovens | 73.90 |
| I.O.S. Ltd | 50.40 |
| I.P.I. | 53.20 |
| K.L.M. | 283.50 |
| Phillips new | 46.10 |
| Robeco | 243.20 |
| Rolinco | 172.50 |
| Royal Dutch | 152 |
| Unilever | 111.90 |
| Ver. Machine | 61.60 |

### Brussels

| | |
|---|---|
| Arbed | 4,935 |
| Ast. d. Mines | 1,840 |
| Cock-Dugree | 1,616 |
| Electrobel | 5,370 |
| Lambert | 1,745 |
| Petrofina | 3,973 |
| Ph. Gevaert | 1,935 |
| Soc. Générale | 12,350 |
| Solvay | 2,705 |
| Un. Minière | 1,920 |

### Düsseldorf

| | |
|---|---|
| AEG | 172 |
| Aug. Thyssen | 77.90 |
| BASF | 146.50 |
| Bayer | 130.10 |
| Commerzbk | 240 |
| Cont. Gummi | 120 |
| Daimler-Benz | 346 |
| Damag | 180 |
| Deutsche Bank | 334 |
| Dresdner Bank | 253 |
| Gelsenberg | 180 |
| Hoechster | 162.60 |
| Hoesch | 66.40 |
| Karstadt | 380 |
| Kaufhof | 270 |
| KHD | 147 |
| Lufthansa | 86 |
| Mannesmann | 144.50 |
| Metallgesell. | 415 |
| Rheinstahl | 87.90 |
| RWE new | 185 |
| Siemens | 187 |
| Volkswagen | 183 |
| Veba | 164.50 |

### London

| | |
|---|---|
| Anglo-Am Cp. | 3.17 |
| Anglo-Amin. | 19.35 |
| Barclay Bank | 4.57 |
| Beecham Gr. | 29.2 |
| Bowater | 1.64 |
| Brit Am Tob. | 3.38 |
| Brit. Oxygen | 0.38 |
| Brit. Petrole. | 5.22 |
| Brit. Leyland | 0.45½ |
| Chartered | 2.34 |
| Courtaulds | 1.32 |
| Chrysler | 0.25 |
| Daggafont | 0.09 |
| DeBeer Def. | 2.38 |
| Decca Rec. | 2.13 |
| Distillers | 1.43½ |
| Dunlop | 1.57 |
| EMIus. Ind. | 1.75 |
| Fresnt Geo. | 6.88 |
| GEC | 1.25 |
| Glaxo Gr. | 3.40 |
| Gt. Univ. S' | 3.42 |
| Guinness | 1.73 |
| Hawker-Sidd. | 1.90 |
| Hudson-Bay | 9.24 |
| ImpChem | 2.30 |
| IOS Mgt new | 53.00 |
| Marks&Span. | 3.77 |
| Metal Box | 3.22 |
| Nicholls | 0.37 |
| Rand Mines | 8.20 |
| Bank-Org | 8.12 |
| Royal Dutch | 22.00 |
| R.T.Z. | 2.63 |
| Shell | 3.97 |
| Tube Invest. | 2.96 |
| Union Corp. | 2.03 |
| Vickers | 0.64 |
| War Loan | 37.22 |
| West Deen | 4.85 |
| West Driel | 9.50 |
| West Hold | 8.90 |
| West Mi | 2.12 |
| Woolworth | 0.82½ |
| ZCI | 0.41½ |

### Milan

| | |
|---|---|
| Fiat | 2,317 |
| Finsider | 430 |
| Generali | 64,700 |
| Italcider | 649 |
| La Rinas | 270 |
| Montedis | 795 |
| Olivetti | 2,427 |
| Pirelli | 2,340 |
| Snia Visco | 2,173 |
| Terni | 142 |

### Paris

| | |
|---|---|
| Air Liquide | 356.10 |
| Boghin | 171.10 |
| BNCI | — |
| Can Pacific | 398 |
| C.G.E. | 422.50 |
| C.S.F. | 117 |
| Citroën | 96.10 |
| Clb Bancaire | 671 |
| Crédit Comm. | 167.50 |
| Crédit Lyonn. | 24.65 |
| DeBeer | 34.60 |
| Esso Stand. | 121 |
| Fin. Par. BP | 236.20 |
| Fr. Pétroles | 152.80 |
| IBM | 2,132 |
| Imp Oil | 131 |
| Int Nickel | 235.90 |
| Mach. Bull | 93 |
| Michelin | 1,338 |
| Mobil | 349.30 |
| Omnium Pét. | 253 |
| Pathé Marc. | 73 |
| Péchiney | 171.10 |
| Peugeot | 245 |
| Radio Techn. | 254 |
| Rh. Poulenc | 222.20 |
| Rio Tinto | 38.20 |
| Royal Dutch | 251.40 |
| St. Gobain | 150.70 |
| Schneider | 230 |
| Shell | 113 |
| Simca | 57 |
| Soc. Générale | — |
| Suez Cie Fin. | 307 |
| Thomson | 137.70 |
| Ugine-Kuhl | 108.10 |
| Young SV.% | — |

### Zurich

| | |
|---|---|
| Alusuisse | 2,880 |
| B. Boveri | 1,495 |
| Ciba-Geigy | 2,860 |
| Cr. Suisse | 3,430 |
| Fischer | 1,640 |
| Hoffr-Roche bl | 190,000 |
| Nestlé | 3,630 |
| Sandoz | 4,310 |
| Sté B. Suisse | 3,420 |
| Sulzer bp | 450 |
| U.B. Suisse | 4,040 |

## One Dollar—

*was worth yesterday:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Austrian schillings | 25.810 |
| Belgian francs | 49.6350 |
| British pound ($ per £) | 2.4193 |
| Canadian dollars | 1.01 |
| Danish crowns | 7.5005 |
| Dutch guilders | 3.5935 |
| Finnish marks | 4.1600 |
| French francs | 5.5135 |
| German marks | 3.6320 |
| Greek drachmas | 30.00 |
| Italian lire | 622.175 |
| Mexican pesos | 12.475 |
| Norwegian crowns | 7.1297 |
| Portuguese escudos | 38.351 |
| Spanish pesetas | 69.595 |
| Swedish crowns | 5.1608 |
| Swiss francs | 4.2965 |

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

## Eurodollars

May 3, 1971

| | Bid. | Asked | Change Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 Day Fix | 5 3/8 | 5 5/8 | — 3/8 |
| One Month | 5 3/4 | 5 7/8 | — 1/16 |
| 3 Months | 6 1/4 | 6 3/8 | Unch. |
| One Year | 7 | 7 1/8 | + 1/8 |


BANK WIDEMANN & CO. AG

8023 ZURICH SWITZERLAND

UNLISTED U.S. & SWISS STOCKS, international specialists' SECURITIES, direct line to U.S. & European exchanges, PRECIOUS METALS & FOREIGN EXCHANGE, FULL BANKING SERVICES, futures, calls, puts, straddles, arbitrage, investment management.



The Value Line Convertible Survey

Cose 200 Eaux Vives

1211 Geneva 6


# American Stock Exchange Trading

| 1971 High | 1971 Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14⅛ | 9⅞ | AberdnMf .40 | 9 | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 6 | 4⅛ | Abrtn P .12f | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 4⅞ | 2¼ | Acme Hamll | 10 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 34¼ | 15⅝ | Action Ind | 37 | 29⅝ | 30½ | 29⅝ | 30½ | +2½ |
| 9⅛ | 3⅜ | Adams Russ | 3 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 15¼ | 8⅝ | Admiral Intl | 64 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | — ⅞ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅝ | A.S.E Plast P | 25 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 7⅛ | 4⅛ | Aerodex Inc | 9 | 5 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 12¼ | 8⅝ | Aero Flo .30 | 21 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 27⅝ | 15⅞ | Aerojet .50a | 3 | 21 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21⅛ | |
| 14 | 9 | Aeronca .20e | 48 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 8 | 5 | Aerosol .10f | 11 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 5⅛ | Aerovox Cp | 2 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15 | 13⅝ | Affil Cap Cp | 43 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 10 | 6⅝ | Affil Cap wt | 53 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 10⅛ | Affil Hosp .20 | 2 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 6 | AIC Photo | 4 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 6⅝ | 3⅛ | Aiken Ind | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 3¼ | 1⅛ | AIM Cos | 73 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 19 | 13⅝ | Airborne Frt | 237 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15 | 15 | — ½ |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Airlift Intl | 101 | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 24½ | 11 | Airwick B .25 | 9 | 23⅝ | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | |
| 32⅝ | 26⅛ | AlbWood 1.60 | 6 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8½ | 5⅛ | Alaska Airl | 31 | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14 | 6⅝ | Alba Wal .34 | x24 | 10 | 10¼ | 9⅝ | 10⅛ | + ¼ |
| 9½ | 4⅛ | Aldon Ind | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 17½ | AllaMig 6.03g | 36 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ¼ |
| 9⅝ | 6⅝ | All Amer Ind | 8 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| 18⅞ | 10⅛ | Allegby Airl | 113 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ¼ |
| 12 | 6⅝ | AlleghAirl wt | 25 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 14¼ | 8⅞ | AlleghCp wt | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13½ | — ¼ |
| 24⅝ | 15½ | Allen El .32f | 67 | 24¼ | 24⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | — ¾ |
| 45⅞ | 24⅛ | Alliance T R | 28 | 40½ | 41⅝ | 40⅛ | 41⅜ | +1¼ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅜ | Allied Art | 37 | 5 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 8 | Allied Contrl | 5 | 10 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 10⅝ | 7⅜ | Allison Stl .40 | 6 | 10 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 4 | Alpha Ind | 13 | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3⅝ | Altamil Cp | 45 | 5¼ | 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 12¼ | Alter Fds .50 | 4 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 61 | 51½ | Alcoa pf 3.75 | x250 | 55½ | 55½ | 55 | 55 | — ½ |
| 15¼ | 9⅝ | AlumSpec .44 | 11 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 18⅞ | Amco Ind | 70 | 20⅝ | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | — ½ |
| 12⅝ | 6⅝ | Ameco Inc | 17 | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| 20 | 12⅝ | Am Agronom | 10 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 10½ | 6⅞ | A AutVnd .20 | 4 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 12⅝ | 9⅝ | Am Bltrit .30 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 9½ | 10 | |
| 8¼ | 4⅝ | A BkStrs .21f | 23 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 34 | 30¼ | AmBldgM .24 | 11 | 31 | 31¼ | 31 | 31¼ | + ¼ |
| 27 | 21⅛ | A CanM 1.04g | 26 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26½ | — ½ |
| 23¼ | 17½ | Am FinA 1.10 | 13 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19 | 19⅛ | |
| 31¼ | 23¼ | A. Fitch .62g | 2 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| 11 | 3⅜ | Am Fitch wt | 67 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8½ | — ½ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅜ | A Israeli .12g | 68 | 5 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 9 | AMaizeA .33 | 25 | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 16 | 9⅛ | A MaizeB .33 | 3 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 18⅝ | AmMotInns | 14 | 30 | 30 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | |
| 29⅝ | 23 | AmPatrl .55g | 48 | 23½ | 23½ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 3 | Am Precisn | 6 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 7⅝ | A RityTr .55g | 17 | 11½ | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | |
| 14⅝ | 8⅛ | AmSef Equip | 62 | 13½ | 13½ | 13 | 13¼ | |
| 9⅝ | 4⅛ | AmTech I lf | 30 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 16⅞ | AmesDep Str | 18 | 23 | 23 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ½ |
| 41 | 23½ | Amrep Corp | 177 | 24⅝ | 25⅝ | 24½ | 25⅝ | +1½ |
| 5½ | 3⅜ | Andy Gard | 12 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 38 | 23⅝ | Angelica .18 | 16 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36 | 36 | — ½ |
| 2½ | 1⅛ | Anglo Lautro | 35 | 1⅞ | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 14 | 8⅝ | Ansul Co | 37 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 12⅝ | 13¼ | |
| 9½ | 5⅛ | Anthony Ind | 10 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 2⅛ | AO Indust | 32 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 8 | 2⅝ | Apollo Indust | 64 | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 4½ | Applied Data | 26 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9 | 9 | — ½ |
| 7⅛ | 4⅝ | Applied Dev | 31 | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 32⅞ | 23½ | Aquitain Ltd | 35 | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | — ½ |
| | | AquinCda fn | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 28¼ | 17⅝ | Arctic Ent | 73 | 25⅝ | 26½ | 25⅝ | 26⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 2 | Argus Inc | 4 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 19 | 13½ | ArkrColoLd C | 12 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 25 | 16¼ | Ark Best .30 | 13 | 25 | 25 | 24½ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 29¼ | 24⅝ | ArkLGas 1.30 | 43 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14¼ | 9½ | Arrow Elect | 29 | 11⅛ | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11½ | |
| 28⅞ | 18⅛ | Arrndel | 18 | 26 | 26 | 25½ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 5⅝ | Arwood Cp | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 13⅞ | Asamera Oil | 380 | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | 21 | 21⅝ | + ¼ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅝ | Ashl Oil Can | 15 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ¼ |
| 11 | 8 | ASPRO .25b | 2 | 9¼ | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 18¼ | AssdBaby .60 | x10 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22⅝ | + ¼ |
| 5⅝ | 4⅛ | AssdFdSt .20 | 13 | 5¼ | 5¼ | ⅝ | ⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 32⅞ | 26 | Assd M 1.20g | 22 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 36⅝ | 32 | AssdProd .40 | 4 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32¼ | 32¼ | — ⅜ |
| 4½ | 3 | Astrex Inc | 8 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | Atco Chem | 12 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 21⅛ | 14½ | Atico Finl .50 | 10 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 23⅞ | 15 | Atico M .45g | 41 | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | 20⅛ | 20½ | —1 |
| 11¼ | 4⅛ | Atico Mtg wt | 188 | 9½ | 9½ | 8⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 42¼ | 28 | AtCL Co .30c | 76 | 39 | 41 | 39 | 41 | +2 |
| 18½ | 13⅛ | AtlC Min .62g | 51 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17⅝ | — ½ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅝ | Atlas Cp wt | 82 | 2 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| 24½ | 19 | Augat Inc | 107 | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 14⅛ | Austral Oil | 40 | 16⅝ | 17 | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 15½ | 9⅝ | Auto Bldg | 69 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | + ¼ |
| 14¼ | 8⅛ | Automat Rad | 125 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10 | 10⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 9⅛ | 7⅛ | AutomSvc .20 | 17 | 7⅞ | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | |
| 56⅝ | 32 | AutoSwit .30g | 32 | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52 | 52¼ | — ⅛ |
| 10 | 3⅜ | AVC Corp | 4 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 10 | 6⅝ | AVEMC .10 | 24 | 9½ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9½ | |
| 44⅝ | 33½ | Avondl 1.20b | 2 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | — ⅛ |
| | | **B** | | | | | | |
| 31 | 22 | BagdCop .40b | 24 | 28¼ | 29 | 28¼ | 29 | + ⅜ |
| 29½ | 21 | Baker Ind .34 | 22 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 51½ | 28 | Bald DH 1.20 | 14 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 7 | 5⅝ | Bald Sec .16g | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 8⅝ | 4¼ | Ball Co | 31 | 8 | 8¼ | 7½ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅛ | Bang Pun wt | 217 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 8⅛ | Banister Cntl | 42 | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 12 | + ¼ |
| 27 | 23 | BankrUtil .28 | 13 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | + ¼ |
| 6⅞ | 3½ | Banner Indus | 23 | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4½ | Barb Lynn | 7 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 17⅝ | 10⅛ | Barnes Eng | 10 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅞ | — ¼ |
| 16⅛ | 5⅛ | Barnwel Ind | 133 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 12⅝ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| 19 | 11 | BarryRG .70f | 10 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18 | 18 | — ⅝ |
| 13⅝ | 8¼ | Barry Wr .20 | 13 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10¼ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 8 | 4⅝ | Bartell Med | 32 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 15⅞ | 6 | Barth Sp .33 | 48 | 14½ | 14½ | 14 | 14⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 12⅛ | 9 | BartonBr .45f | 13 | 11 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅞ |
| 10¼ | 6 | Bartons Cdy | 6 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | 2⅝ | Baruch Fostr | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 10⅞ | 6⅞ | BarwickET | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | BBI Inc | 17 | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| 21 | 18⅝ | Beco Ind 1 | 3 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| 15½ | 13½ | Behavior1 RL | 17 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | — ⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 14 | Behring Corp | 29 | 15⅛ | 15½ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 6 | 4¼ | Bell Electrn | 33 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 12 | 7 | Belscot .40f | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 6⅝ | Bemrus Corp | 25 | 12⅝ | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 11⅝ | BergBrun .24 | 33 | 13 | 13 | 12½ | 12⅝ | — ¼ |
| 26⅝ | 20⅝ | Berg B pf1.15 | 15 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 28⅞ | 20 | Berven Carpt | 5 | 28⅝ | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28⅞ | |
| 11⅛ | 6⅝ | Beth Cp .78f | 4 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 9 | Beverly Ent | 202 | 13⅝ | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 17⅝ | BigBearA 1 | 7 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | |
| 33½ | 22⅝ | BinneyS .80 | 7 | 32 | 32 | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | — ½ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Bluebird Inc | 46 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | 1⅝ | Bluebird wt | 32 | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 15½ | Boheck Corp | 37 | 18⅝ | 19 | 18½ | 18⅝ | |
| 8 | 5⅝ | Bolt Beranek | 12 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | |
| 28½ | 24 | Boothe Comp | 29 | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | Botany Ind | 27 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | |
| 21⅞ | 14½ | Bowne Co .16 | 5 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 15 | Bow Vall .10 | 5 | 19½ | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 42⅝ | 32½ | Brad Ragan | 38 | 39⅛ | 39½ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 38 | 21⅛ | BradfCom v | 62 | 35¼ | 36⅝ | 34g5 | 36⅝ | + ½ |
| 15¼ | 9 | Branch In .50 | 3 | 13⅝ | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | |
| 19⅛ | 6⅝ | BranifAir wt | 46 | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | 16⅛ | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 7⅝ | BrnfAirA .21f | 381 | 12⅝ | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 14⅞ | BrascanLtd 1b | 85 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 7⅛ | Breeze .59f | 8 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 8⅝ | 5⅝ | BroDart Ind | 17 | 6 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅛ | Brody eatg | 4 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | |
| 12⅝ | 7⅝ | BrksPer .20 | 4 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 1⅝ | Brown Co wt | 27 | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 26⅝ | 24¼ | BwnF A .40b | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — ¼ |
| 26½ | 23½ | BwnF B .40b | 2 | 23⅝ | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 17½ | 8⅛ | Bruce Robert | 9 | 12 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 43½ | 35¼ | BT Mtg Inv | 11 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | BTB Corp | 38 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 10⅛ | BTU Eng .07p | 8 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅝ | Bushier Cp | 7 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 13 | 10 | Buell Ind .15r | 1 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 28¼ | 19⅝ | Bundy Corp 1 | 10 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | |
| 10¼ | 6⅝ | Burgess Ind | 36 | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | 8 | 8¼ | |
| 35 | 26⅝ | Burns WJ .60 | 179 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | 2 | Burr JP .85g | 10 | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | + ¼ |
| 7¼ | 4½ | Butler Aviat | 16 | 4⅞ | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | + ¼ |
| 18⅝ | 10 | Buttes Gs Oil | 105 | 15½ | 15½ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| | | **C** | | | | | | |
| 17⅛ | 12⅝ | Cablecom Gn | 55 | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | 16⅛ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 20⅝ | Caldor Inc | 58 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 24 | 24 | —1⅜ |
| 33⅝ | 22 | Calcomp | 133 | 29⅛ | 31⅛ | 28⅝ | 31 | +1⅝ |
| 32⅝ | 24⅞ | Cal Hlt Care | 42 | 27 | 28 | 26¼ | 28 | + ½ |
| 39 | 2 | CalPriCem 1 | 9 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38½ | 38⅝ | |
| 25⅝ | 15⅝ | Camcoinc .15 | 36 | 22¼ | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅛ | — ½ |
| 8⅞ | 5 15-16 | CampbChib | 160 | 7⅛ | 7 3-16 | 7 | 7 -16 | — ⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 9 | CampbM .30 | 4 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | — ¼ |
| 5¼ | 3⅝ | CdnExp G&O | 60 | 4 | 4 3-16 | 3 15-16 | 4 | |
| 9⅝ | 7 | Cdn Homestd | 103 | 7 1-16 | 7¼ | 6 15-16 | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18½ | 15⅝ | CdnHydro .25 | 17 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 25½ | 22⅝ | CdnInt P 1.80 | 3 | 24 | 24¼ | 24 | 24¼ | |
| 18⅞ | 10¼ | CdnJavin .44f | 54 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15¼ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 5 | 2⅝ | Cdn Marconi | 12 | 4 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 44⅛ | 35½ | Cdn upperOil | 18 | 43½ | 43½ | 42⅝ | 43 | — ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 4

# American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

| — 1971 — High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | 22 | UnCoL.In .30p | 13 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 13⅛ | 8⅝ | Un Dolir .10p | 1 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 7½ | 4⅝ | Unit Foods | 246 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | —⅜ |
| 7 | 4 | Un Natl Corp | 8 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅜ | UnNat Cp wt | 24 | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 7½ | Un Nat pf.70 | 7 | 8⅝ | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 51¾ | 30½ | U P Dye .25g | 201 | 41 | 41 | 39½ | 39½ | —1⅜ |
| 26½ | 18⅛ | Un Refin .15 | 63 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 19⅝ | 20½ | — ¼ |
| 9⅝ | 6½ | US Ceramic | 8 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 38 | 19 | US Filter | 15 | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 35¼ | 36⅛ | + ¼ |
| 56½ | 35¾ | USHome Dev | 87 | 53 | 53⅝ | 52⅝ | 53⅝ | + ¼ |
| 23⅝ | 20⅝ | US LsgRV .14sbg | | ½⅛ | ½½ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 6⅞ | 5⅝ | US Leasg wt | 22 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 14 | US Nat Rarc | 25 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅜ |
| 9½ | 5 | US Radium | 18 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 20⅞ | 17⅝ | US Rltin 1.60 | 19 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 7 | 5⅛ | US Radiator | 14 | 6 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9½ | 7⅝ | US Ru R .95g | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9½ | 5⅞ | US Smelt wt | 31 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8¾ | |
| 13⅝ | 5½ | gualitrode Cp | 198 | 13¼ | 13⅞ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | + ½ |
| 4½ | 2⅝ | Univ Cigar | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Unv Cont .15f | 30 | 6⅛ | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | |
| 23½ | 15⅝ | Univ Mar Sc | 15 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 38¼ | 14⅝ | Uris Bldg wt | 28 | 35⅞ | 37 | 34½ | 36¾ | + ⅞ |
| 11⅝ | 7 | URS Systems | 27 | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 13⅝ | Utah IdSu .80 | 4 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ¼ |
| 30¼ | 14 | Valles Stk H | 6 | 8½ | 28½ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | |
| 10 | 4⅝ | Valley Met | 30 | 9 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ¼ |
| 10 | 4½ | Valmac Ind | 27 | 9¾ | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 4⅝ | Valspar .06g | 3 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅞ | 11⅝ | Van Dorn .30 | 101 | 24g5 | 25½ | 23⅞ | 25⅝ | + ½ |
| 3½ | 2⅛ | Vanguard Int | 33 | 2⅝ | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 5⅞ | 3⅝ | Varo Inc | 29 | 4½ | 4½ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | |
| 26⅛ | 14⅝ | Veeco Instru | 12 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23¾ | 23¾ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅞ | 18⅝ | Venicelnd .20 | 40 | 20⅝ | 23⅝ | 19⅞ | 20½ | |
| 10⅛ | 6⅝ | Vernitron | 113 | 8¾ | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | |
| 15⅝ | 4⅝ | Vescly Co | 7 | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅞ | |
| | | Vetco Offsh n | 47 | 32⅞ | 32½ | 31½ | 31⅞ | |
| 10¾ | 7⅝ | Viewlex | 97 | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9 | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 14¼ | 8⅛ | Vikos gjnc | 40 | 10 | 10½ | 9⅞ | 10 | + |
| 10⅛ | 7⅝ | Vinatge Ent | 14 | 9 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 4⅞ | VLN Corp | 53 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7 | — ¼ |
| 47¼ | 36⅝ | VLN Cp pf 3 | 3 | 46½ | 47 | 46½ | 47 | |
| 9⅝ | 6½ | Vol March | 9 | 7¾ | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | |

| — 1971 — High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17⅝ | 7⅝ | Voplex .15g | 8 | 16 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 5⅞ | 3⅞ | Vulc Corp .10 | 22 | 5 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 7 | 4⅝ | Vulc Inc .30 | 2 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |

## W-Y-Z

| — 1971 — High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16⅞ | 7⅝ | Wab Mag .20 | 29 | 8½ | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8½ | —⅛ |
| 27 | 20⅛ | Wacknut .28 | 19 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅞ | Wadell Equip | 10 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 11¾ | Waico N .25e | 2200 | 14¼ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ½ |
| 10⅞ | 4½ | gwaitham In | 21 | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 15⅞ | 13⅛ | Ward CR Dg | 30 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| 6 | 2⅞ | Ward Fds wt | 20 | 5 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 6 | Wards Co .20 | 8 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | — ¼ |
| 7¼ | 3⅝ | Watsco Inc | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 28½ | 24 | Watl Acct .50 | 4 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11½ | 6⅝ | Weiman Co | 24 | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅛ | Weld Tu Am | 15 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 7⅝ | Welco Ent | 6 | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 15¼ | Wel:RGr .30g | 109 | 20 | 23⅝ | 19½ | 20⅝ | |
| 5½ | 2⅝ | Wentworth | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 37½ | 22⅛ | West Ch Pd 1 | 42 | 36⅝ | 36⅞ | 35⅞ | 36⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 63½ | 59 | W Tex pf4.43 | 270 | 63 | 63 | 62 | 62 | |
| 9⅛ | 6 | Westate, PII | 101 | 6 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | + ¼ |
| 19⅛ | 6 | Westby Fsh | 12 | 11 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | |
| 7⅛ | 6 | Westn D Fct | 12 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | +3-16 |
| 23⅞ | 17⅝ | gwstn Fin .12e | 2 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 7⅝ | 3⅛ | Wn Nuclear | 42 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 6⅞ | 3⅝ | Westrn Orbis | 14 | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5½ | |
| 53½ | 46⅛ | West Un Intl | 5 | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16½ | 12¼ | Westrans Ind | 13 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| 32⅝ | 26½ | Whelab .60a | 16 | 29⅝ | 29¾ | 29⅛ | 29¼ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 8⅛ | Whippany .60 | 3 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 11½ | Whitaker .50 | 13 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ½ |
| 7½ | 3 | Whitehall El | 6 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 18½ | Whiting Cp 1 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 7½ | 3 | Whittaker wt | 204 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 4 | 2⅝ | Wichita Ind | 18 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 9½ | 5¼ | Willcox Gibb | 17 | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 16¼ | Winchese | 15 | 19½ | 19½ | 19 | 19 | — ¼ |
| 8⅝ | 5¼ | Wilshire .1ef | 36 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 30⅞ | 16⅞ | WilsonCo 1.35 | 18 | 29⅝ | 29⅞ | 29½ | 29½ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 9⅝ | Wilson Co wt | 47 | 11½ | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 15 | 9½ | Wilson Br .60 | 11 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |

| — 1971 — High | Low | Stocks and Div. in $ | Sls. 100s. | First. | High | Low | Last. | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13⅝V | 8⅝ | Wilson Ph .12 | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — |
| 16⅛ | 13⅝ | WilsonSnt .60 | 6 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14¾ | |
| 5⅝ | 3⅛ | Wilson Sp wt | 65 | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 67 | 59⅝ | Wisc P pf4.50 | 270 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | — ½ |
| 10 | 6⅛ | Wolv Indust | 14 | 10⅛ | 10¼ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 13⅝ | Wood Ind .52f | 7 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22⅛ | 22½ | — ½ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Wrather Cp | 29 | 7 | 7¼ | 6¾ | 7¼ | + ¼ |
| 1⅞ | 1¼ | Wright Harg | 118 | 1 9-16 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 9¾ | WTC Air .02g | 11 | 14½ | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ | — ¼ |
| 6⅛ | 5 | Wyand IVND | 34 | 5⅞ | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 6¾ | 3⅝ | Wyle Labs | 47 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 34½ | 29⅝ | Wynn Oil | 24 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 9⅞ | 6½ | Wyomking | 17 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 15½ | 11¼ | Yates Ind | 31 | 13¼ | 14¼ | 13¼ | 13⅞ | |
| 42 | 15⅝ | York Ra .20a | 179 | 36⅞ | 39½ | 35⅞ | 38⅞ | +2¼ |
| 6 | 4 | Zero Mfg .05 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 20⅝ | 13⅛ | Zim Hom .24 | 42 | 19¼ | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoin tale are annual disursements aseed on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as reular are identified in the tolowin tootnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. —Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend o rex-distribution date. cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

wf—In enkruptcy or receivership or ciing reorganized under the Bankruptcy Ac, or securities assumed y such companies. in—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.


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New Issue April 21, 1971

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(Maximum)

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3H-4

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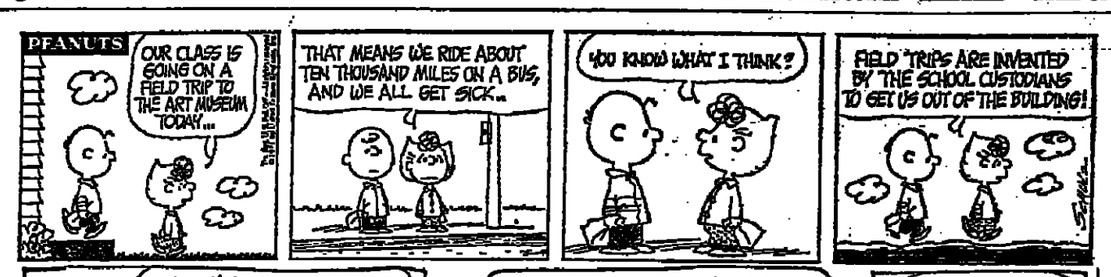
April 28, 1971

PEANUTS

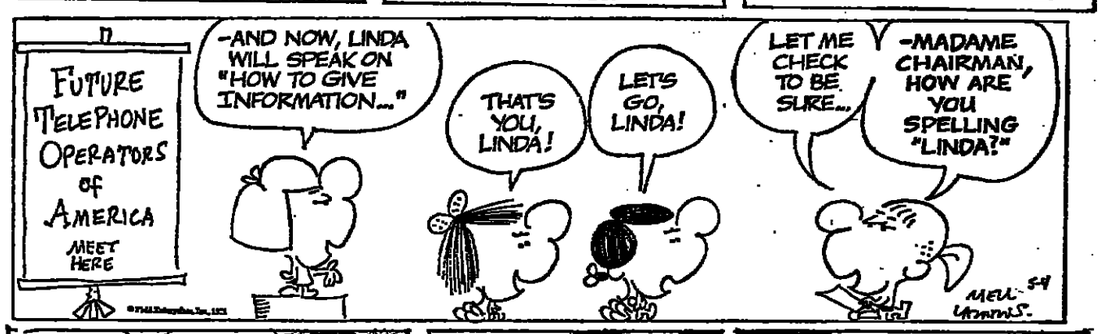



B.C.

L'IL ABNER

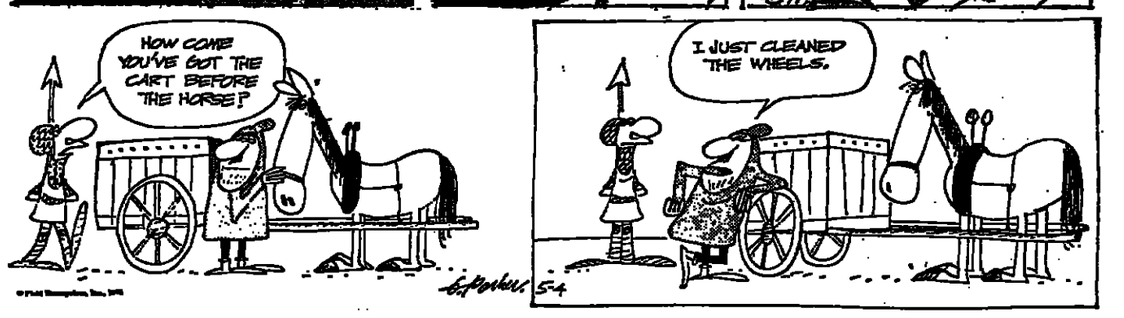
BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH




BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

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BLONDIE

# BRIDGE

*By Alan Truscott*

South opened with one diamond and West made a conservative one-spade overcall, after which North naturally bid two hearts.

His partner's jump to three no-trump over East's two spades was tactical: South expected to be able to run seven diamond tricks, with the spade ace and a trick in his partner's hand making a total of nine.

The remainder of the auction was a three-ring circus. West doubled no-trump four times, each time with more vigor than reason: He could have judged that South held long, strong diamonds, together with the spade ace, and he could not know that his partner could stop the diamonds.

North kept retreating to hearts, judging quite reasonably that hearts would produce more tricks for the partnership than no-trump.

South stuck grimly to the make North dummy system, partly to give his great skill a chance to operate in the play, and partly through reluctance to expose his hand for general inspection in the dummy. North finally gave up at six no-trump.

Six no-trump doubled was one trick too high, as can be seen. After the lead of the spade king, removing South's stopper, there were 10 top tricks, with an 11th available through a finesse in diamonds.

But the defense was less than perfect. When the hearts were run, West failed to signal in clubs to show his ace. East then fell between two stools by trying to keep both minor suits, an impossible task. He parted with two diamonds, one too many, and South finessed in diamonds and made the doubled slam with an overtrick.

"Wouldn't I have made six hearts?" inquired North afterward. "I can make a 12th trick by ruffing a club in your hand or finessing in diamonds."

South replied: "I could make six hearts, but you couldn't." This was not a criticism but a technical statement. A diamond lead from East will beat six hearts.

"But wouldn't six hearts have been better?" persisted North. "They could have beaten you in six no-trump."

South reluctantly had to agree.

NORTH
♠ 7
♡ AKQ9864
◇ 7
♣ K876

| WEST | EAST |
|---|---|
| ♠ KQ109832 | ♠ J64 |
| ♡ J32 | ♡ 10 |
| ◇ — | ◇ Q9652 |
| ♣ A102 | ♣ J943 |

SOUTH (D)
♠ A5
♡ 75
◇ AKJ10843
♣ Q5

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

| South | West | North | East |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 ◇ | 1 ♠ | 2 ♡ | 2 ♠ |
| 3 N.T. | Dbl. | 4 ♡ | Pass |
| 4 N.T. | Dbl. | 5 ♡ | Pass |
| 5 N.T. | Dbl. | 6 ♡ | Pass |
| 6 N.T. | Dbl. | Pass | Pass |
| Pass | | | |

West led the spade king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | L | A | W | ■ | B | A | S | K | ■ | B | I | P | E | D |
| L | A | R | A | ■ | U | P | T | O | ■ | E | N | L | A | I |
| O | T | I | S | ■ | R | E | A | P | ■ | A | L | O | R | S |
| T | H | E | H | U | N | D | R | E | D | D | A | Y | S | ■ |
| S | E | L | E | N | E | ■ | ■ | K | I | L | N | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | I | D | E | S | ■ | R | E | D | D | E | R |
| A | M | I | D | O | ■ | B | A | N | G | ■ | S | I | T | E |
| S | E | V | E | N | C | O | M | E | E | L | E | V | E | N |
| I | G | O | R | ■ | O | N | O | R | ■ | L | A | S | S | O |
| N | A | R | R | O | W | ■ | S | O | D | A | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | I | N | E | S | ■ | ■ | O | N | S | A | L | E |
| ■ | N | I | N | E | D | A | Y | S | W | O | N | D | E | R |
| C | O | N | G | O | ■ | N | U | T | S | ■ | A | L | A | N |
| F | O | N | D | U | ■ | T | R | U | E | ■ | R | A | P | S |
| S | N | O | O | T | ■ | A | I | D | S | ■ | L | I | S | T |

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"THEY GIVE DOGGIE BAGS HERE, SO DON'T ORDER ANYTHING RUFF DON'T LIKE!"

# JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

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THACC

FLOUBE

TRYGEN

HOW TO SING A COW TO SLEEP.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: IN

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: COCOA KNELL JACKET UNSEAT

Answer: *They opened the boxing arena gate because there was this*—A KNOCK OUT THERE

# BOOKS

## KURT SCHWITTERS

*By Werner Schmalenbach. Harry N. Abrams, Inc. 402*

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

CONTEMPORARY painters and sculptors often talk about closing the gap between art and life, but Kurt Schwitters did, almost 50 years ago. He literally inhabited his art. Gutting his house in Hannover, he turned it into a "Merzbau"—a multistoried constructivist sculpture. From the inside, the Merzbau resembled a rain forest of abstract forms, a warehouse of surplus imagination. It was like an immensely complicated lock into which Schwitters himself fitted as the key. Every night, he climbed up this gargantuan creation and slept on top of it, as though resting on his achievement. "Merz" was the root name of all Schwitters's art, derived from a scrap of the word "commerz" in one of his collages. The Merzbau began as a sort of stalactite, combining several dada-like constructions with titles like "Cult Pump" and "Gallows of Desire" into a "Cathedral of Erotic Misery." Composed of pieces of junk that Schwitters incessantly collected and then plastered over, it eventually became the visual poem of a man who recycled the waste products of his environment and made them into art.

Like the corpse in Eugène Ionesco's play "Amédée," the Merzbau continued to grow and occupy an increasing amount of living space. As it grew, its rather literary origins were synthesized in an overall architectonic scheme. When it filled the room, Schwitterr evicted his upstairs tenant and broke through the ceiling. His son, too, was forced to move to another room. The work finally extended from the basement, even penetrating the cistern, to the roof. Inevitably, it pushed up through the roof and Schwitters added a windowless penthouse at the top, which served for years as his bedroom. Under the stress of its owner's enthusiasm, the side wall of the house developed a species of hernia, too, and this became a balcony.

Only photographs have survived, for the Hannover Merzbau was destroyed by a bomb in 1943. They reveal a structure of astonishing imaginativeness and considerable beauty, a "Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" carried to its ultimate conclusion, an architecture as intimately related to its occupant as the most intricately convoluted shell of any mollusk.

Schwitters also toyed with the idea of designing a system of weights that would automatically adjust the aesthetic balance of a room to the movements of a person in it. To refine this idea, he projected a series of experiments using white mice. In another equally far-fetched but delightful scheme for "doing away with the uninhabitability of houses," he proposed to incorporate into the architecture of a room the typical trajectories of the tenant. His designs for an experimental theater would pack any of today's Off-Broadway houses: "Take gigantic surfaces conceived as infinite, cloak them in color, shift them menacingly and vault their smooth prudency. Shatter and embroil finité parts . . . find a sewing machine that yawns . . . Take lights and deform them as brutally as you can . . . Take petticoats and other kindred articles, shoes hair, also ice skates a them into place where long, and always at time . . . Inner tubes recommended."

The new theater, environments, combin ters anticipated them a not so much practice it. He rushed forwar fronts, wrote phonetic p recited it in cafés, helpe tionize typography and ing, made drawings w stamps, created scores that often surpassed Picasso and Braque in well as iconographic Though he flirted wit daists and surrealists, disliked their politicali art. Politics came to nevertheless in the for Gestapo and he had t Norway. There, in Lys Oslo, he began another (It was burned to the children in 1951.) In 19 to England, where he years later at the age spite of his failing heal working on a third Me damp, unheated barn in District.

Dr. Werner Schm director of a Düsseldorf writes about Schwitters traputnal gravity, but color reproductions an graphs and the many f accounts more than co for his occasionally c scholarliness. Nothing obscure Kurt Schwitte and invention, and one c book with the pleasan that here was a man wh overflowed into art and every moment of it.

*Mr. Broyard is a book for The New York Tim*

## Best Selle

*The New York Times*

An analysis based on rep more than 125 bookstores in cities. Figures in right hand do not necessarily represe secutive weeks on the list.

| This Week | La We |
|---|---|
| **FICTION** | |
| 1 The Passions of the Mind, Stone | |
| 2 QB VII, Uris | |
| 3 The New Centurions, Wambaugh | 3 |
| 4 The Underground Man, MacDonald | 5 |
| 5 The Throne of Saturn, Drury | 4 |
| 6 The Antagonists, Gann | 8 |
| 7 Rich Man, Poor Man, Shaw | 7 |
| 8 Summer of '42, Raucher | 9 |
| 9 Love Story, Segal | 10 |
| 10 Passenger to Frankfurt, Christie | |
| **GENERAL** | |
| 1 The Greening of America, Reich | 1 |
| 2 The Sensuous Man, "M" | 3 |
| 3 Future Shock, Toffler | 3 |
| 4 Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee, Brown | |
| 5 Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-45, Tuchman | |
| 6 Boss, Royko | |
| 7 The Grandees, Birmingham | 3 |
| 8 Civilization, Clark | |
| 9 The Making of a Surgeon, Nolen | |
| 10 Khrushchev Remembers, Khrushchev | |

(These figures are for the we ed May 2.)

# CROSSWORD

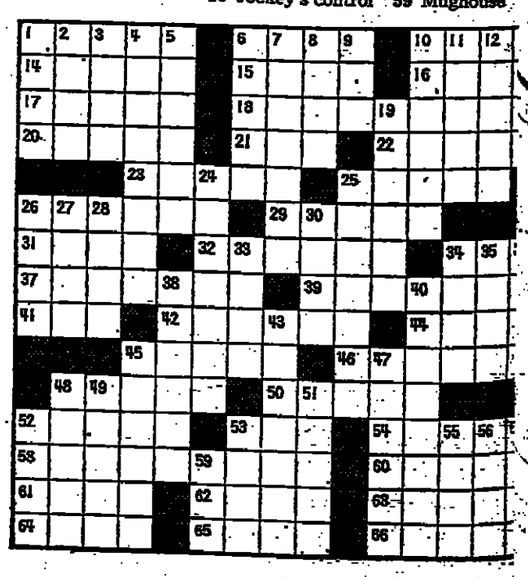
*By Will*

**ACROSS**

1 Seafood
6 Rabbit's tail
10 Tree stem
14 Goddesses of the seasons
15 Draw near
16 Overthrow
17 Posture in yoga
18 Like many suburbs
20 Looks after
21 Heckle
22 Noted British family
23 Actress Ruth
25 Picks out
26 Green rust on old bronze
29 Puff up
31 Kind of agreement
32 Fauna and flora
34 Lou Costello's partner
37 Current year
39 Ecologists' concern
41 Suffix with journal or Canton
42 Copy from an original
44 London park
45 Humble
46 Playful monkey
48 Jaunty cap
50 Bret Harte man
52 Like gold
53 Crooked
54 Rain clouds
58 Parade unit
60 White of egg
61 "Is there anyone ——?"
62 State
63 Top class
64 Nautical chains
65 Make over
66 Strikes out

**DOWN**

1 Small talk
2 Squander
3 Galway Bay isles
4 Blue-faced baboon
5 Ripen
6 Certain diver
7 Bridal adornment
8 Beak of a bivalve shell
9 Light snack
10 Jockey's control
11 European t
12 Debtor's headaches
13 Make ——
19 Gender
24 Certain pe
25 Runs rapid
26 Fleshy fru
27 Lights for
28 Unexciting
30 Put up with you don't li
33 Holms
34 Tempting bargains
35 Pakistani t
36 Mascaras
38 Three-mast Medit. vess
40 Fabric for bedspreads
43 Longed for
45 Comes up
47 Pivoted on
48 Strapping
49 Remove
51 Spa, in Brit
52 Second in evildoing
53 Silent salu
55 Classed mat
56 Angler's de
57 Angers
59 Mughouse



*Face Canadiens Tonight*

# Hawks Set for Final After 1 Day of Rest

HICAGO, May 3 (AP).—De-e having only one day of rest r their gruelling series with New York Rangers, the Chi-o Black Hawks are hoping for ast start against the Montreal anadiens tomorrow night when y open the final round of the anley Cup playoffs.

t will mark the first time the wks have reached the Cup fi-ls since 1965 when they bowed the Canadiens in seven games. Coach Billy Reay recalled that series today after the Hawks had gone through a loosening-up drill.

"You know back in '65 we weren't supposed to beat Detroit in the first round," said Reay.

"They were the champions. We eliminated them in the sixth game at Detroit. We went back to our hotel and the next day we were going to Montreal to play.

"All our reaction came in beating Detroit and we didn't have much left," said Reay.

"This time I think it will be different," continued Reay. "I think we're better prepared mentally and I'm hoping for a better start."

The Hawks reached the finals by eliminating Philadelphia in four straight games and then battled New York through a gruelling seven-game set in which three of the contests went into overtime.

The series wasn't really decided until Chico Maki hit an open net with 28 seconds remaining to clinch a 4-2 victory yesterday after Bobby Hull had broken a 2-2 tie with a goal early in the third period.

Montreal shocked the hockey world by defeating the mighty Boston Bruins in seven games and then battled past the Minnesota North Stars in a six-game set which ended last Thursday.

"Sure, I'd love to have an extra day of rest," said Reay, "but there's nothing we can do about it. The series we just finished was really eight games when you consider the overtimes."

The Hawks have one injury problem and that involves center Pit Martin who has a bruised muscle in his right knee. Martin injured the knee a week ago Sunday in New York and reinjured it early in yesterday's game.

"Martin is doubtful," said Reay. "Right now I would say he can't play but you can never tell about those things. If the swelling goes down he could be available."

If Martin is unable to play, Reay will use Lou Angotti between Hull and Maki or he could shift Maki to center with Eric Nesterenko at right wing.

The second game will be played Thursday night in Chicago with the series shifting to Montreal for games Sunday and next Tuesday night.

Sunday's Game

Chicago 4, New York 2 (B. Hull, Maki, Pappin, Koroll; Stemkowski, Gilbert). (Chicago wins best-of-7 series, 4-3).

# eard Takes ew Orleans n Final 68

By Lincoln A. Werden

EW ORLEANS, May 3 (NYT).—If I could only play in one rnament a year, it would be New Orleans open," Frank rd said yesterday after win-g that tournament by one ke and duplicating a triumph scored here in 1966.

closing 68 for a 276 total bled the Louisville slugger, was 33 Saturday, to over-Hubert Green, who shot a Beard had a closing nine 2.

eard was exuberant after re-ing the winner's $25,000 share he $125,000 purse. "My wife I were married here in 1965, ay sound silly but I always I can win when I play here," aid.

reen, 24, from Birmingham, had a one-stroke lead with holes to go but had a bogey the 15th. He finished at ahead of Lee Elder and rge Johnson.

een had an unusual ex-ence at the first hole. In re-ring from a bunker, he hit second with a 6 iron. The head flew off, however, and alled for and received a re-ement from the home club.

hile Beard was closing with a ish of four birdies on the half of the 7,080-yard course, r was making a bid, too. He with Green for the lead at 12th and took a bogey at the and three-putted at the green for 71 and 278.

tying with Elder, Johnson, mer vending machine sales-for Columbus, Ga., shared ntributing the best showing lack professionals in a tour. Only Charlie Sifford and Brown have been able to m the circuit.

LEADING SCORES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rd | $25,000 | 70-71-67-68—276 |
| een | $14,380 | 68-69-69-71—277 |
| er | $7,350 | 67-72-67-71—278 |
| nson | $7,350 | 68-71-71-68—278 |
| dy | $5,125 | 70-73-67-70—280 |
| l | $3,880 | 67-73-70-71—281 |
| ng | $3,880 | 73-71-67-70—281 |
| rber | $3,880 | 70-67-72-72—281 |
| | $3,880 | 70-69-70-72—281 |
| in | $3,000 | 69-72-70-71—282 |
| rphy | $3,000 | 69-72-69-72—282 |
| is | $2,617 | 67-76-70-70—283 |
| ne | $2,417 | 73-68-70-72—283 |
| mer | $2,417 | 73-68-68-74—283 |

# U.S. Athletes May Not Chase Pan-Am Bid

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT).—Top United States track and field athletes may run for fun instead of first place at the men's Amateur Athletic Union outdoor championships next month in order to skip the Pan-American games at Cali, Colombia, July 30 through Aug. 13.

"There's a very good possibility of that happening," Gary Power, one of America's leading high hurdlers, said yesterday by phone from Los Angeles. "Especially if the AAU makes it mandatory that you have to go to the Pan-Am games, instead of Europe, if you finish first or second in their meet."

Considerable complaints greeted the women's Pan-Am track and field trials last weekend in Quantico, Va. Numerous coaches and athletes, particularly many in the East, said the meet was scheduled too early in the season for athletes to gather significant training time, and that the meet proved nothing.

"In a way, I'm kind of glad some of my kids didn't qualify," one coach said. "Now the girls can go to Europe this summer, where the real competition will be for them next year at the Olympics."

**'Guys are finding out that they can make good money in Europe. Why should they settle for an AAU tour when they can work out something for themselves.'**
Gary Power, high hurdler.

The men's Pan-Am track and field team will be selected from performances in the AAU championships June 25 and 26 in Eugene, Ore. Several prominent American athletes have said privately that they would prefer to skip the AAU meet, and may, in fact, skip it in order to arrange European tours.

Power, who is undecided about his plans for this summer, was more specific.

"Guys are finding out that they can make good money in Europe," he said. "Why should they settle for an AAU tour when they can work out something on their own?"

"There are a lot of people, particularly the good athletes who have traveled extensively, who aren't interested in the Pan-Am games," said Harold Connolly, the four-time Olympic hammer thrower. "If the AAU tries to restrict competition in Europe by denying travel permits, they're going to be faced with some of the problems of last year, except they'll be magnified."

Athletes last year complained about accommodations, scanty per diem, excessive travel, poor communications with AAU officials and lack of influence in determining tour policy.

Travel permits are required for all athletes who compete abroad. Most permits are issued routinely by the AAU, although the organization reserves the right to deny such permits.

The Pacific Coast Club of Long Beach, Calif., one of the country's strongest track and field organizations, is preparing to apply for travel permits for a three to four week European tour, starting immediately after the AAU championships.

"Don't be surprised if you see some strange performances at the AAU meet," one top American miler said at the Quantico Relays last weekend, asking that his name be withheld. "Let's face it, Europe is a lot more exciting that Columbia."

Power, who has competed abroad for the United States, also is a high-ranking committee member in United Amateur Athletes, a group formed earlier this year to seek a greater administrative voice for competitors in the sport. One of the group's goals is to stage a major track meet and clinic in early September at the University of California at Irvine, with or without AAU approval.

Complicating the whole summer situation is the decision by the United States Track and Field Federation to offer a series of summer tours for high-finishing athletes at its championships earlier next month. By coincidence, the USTFF is the track and field arm of the National Collegiate Athletic Association which, needless to say, also has little love for the AAU.

"It's going to be an interesting year," Power said. "Unless the AAU shapes up, it's going to dig its own hole. If it tries to get more repressive, it's simply going to drive the athletes that much further away."

# Bad Leg Made Canonero II Bargain

By Gerald Strine

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 3 (WP).—Canonero II, the Venezuelan-owned colt that captured Saturday's 97th running of the Kentucky Derby, sold for only $1,200 as a yearling at Keeneland, Ky., in 1969 "because he had a malformed leg," according to breeder Edward B. Benjamin.

"His off (left) foreleg bowed inward from the knee down," the resident of Greensboro, N.C., said. "Because of that, and the fact that there wasn't much black type (denoting stakes winners) close-up in his dam's family, the Keeneland Sales people wouldn't let him in their summer sale, with the top yearlings.

"They're very particular about the summer consignments," Benjamin continued. "I know. I had four yearlings sell there that summer for an average of $60,000." His best, a Round Table colt brought $210,000.

Benjamin, a market breeder, boards most of his stock at Claiborne Farm near Lexington, Ky., site of the Keeneland auctions. It was at Keeneland last week that he had reason to recall Canonero II.

"I'd completely forgotten about him," Benjamin confessed, "until somebody told me he was coming from Venezuela for the Derby. It just goes to show once again you can never be sure what's going to happen in the racing business."

Benjamin said the Canonero II story began with Mr. and Mrs. George Rowell of Fulton, Md., several years ago.

"They had a mare named Rag Time Band that they wanted to sell," the breeder said. "She was by Johnstown out of a Man O'War mare and I bought her rather cheap with an idea to sending her to Nantallah, a young sire I had raced and then syndicated for stud.

"The result of that mating was a beautiful yearling, named Dixieland II, which I decided to retain for myself. I sent her to England for racing as a 2-year-old but she got loose on the plane between Shannon, Ireland, and Newmarket, England. She cut herself rather severly and, although she won at 3, she never was completely sound in the one leg. But she was a big, fine mare."

Benjamin sent Dixieland II to Pretendre to have her first foal, which turned out to be Saturday's surprising winner of the $188,000 Derby. Pretendre, as a 3-year-old in 1966, had run second to Charlottown in the Epsom Derby with Black Prince II owned by Benjamin, third.

"I saw Pretendre lose by a neck that day, in bad going, very unluckily, and in time nearly a second faster than Sea-Bird had won in the previous year at Epsom," the breeder recalled. "I was high on Pretendre from then on, but his potential as a sire was never really appreciated after he was brought here to the States. He was sent to Kentucky, but the people there couldn't pronounce his name, let alone decide to send mares to him."

Eventually, Pretendre was out of business as a stallion here. He was sent to New Zealand, where he stands today.

Benjamin believes the nation's thoroughbred breeders might learn something from Canonero II's success, if they'll start thinking a little bit more independently.

"We, in this country, could be making the mistake of breeding too highly, with false pressures for black type up close in the mares' families," he said. "Maybe our horses are a little overbred. Maybe that's why the good horses suffer some of the chips and splinters."

Saturday, in the Derby, Canonero's owners earned $145,500 after bringing their $1,200 purchase back to his home state. Now it's on to Pimlico and the second part of the Triple Crown, the Preakness, in Baltimore, not far from Fulton, where the colt's breeding history began when Benjamin bought Rag Time Band for a song.

## *$1-Million Bet In New York, Preakness Next*

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT).—The malady lingered yesterday from a siege of Kentucky Derby fever that spread on Saturday all the way from Louisville, Ky., to New York. Here were the developments:

● Howard Samuels, head of the Off Track Betting Corporation here, and Mayor Lindsay were planning to be up early to make the first payoffs today to holders of winning tickets on Canonero II at the Penn Station OTB windows.

● Instead of collecting $58.20, as first announced as the OTB payoff on Canonero II to win, the bettors here will get $59. The original payoff had been figured on a 17 percent takeout for OTB instead of the legal 16 percent, but both were well beyond the Churchill Downs pari-mutuel of $19.40.

● With a win pool of $727,642 and an exacta pool of $302,790—the exata payoff was $549.20—for a total of $1,030,432, an announcement was expected from Samuels today that the Preakness, second stop in the Triple Crown of thoroughbred racing, would be opened to offtrack betting. The race will be at Pimlico, in Baltimore, on May 15.

● The OTB wagering on the Preakness probably will be limited to win and exacta bets. However, Samuels hopes to have new facilities open in time to assure a multi-million-dollar handle. Additional windows will open tomorrow to take bets on harness racing at Roosevelt Raceway.

Unconscious, the beaten California colt, went off as the 5-2 favorite in the offtrack odds. Had he won, he would have returned $7.80. At Churchill Downs he would have paid $7.60. Jim French was 6-1 here, and 4.80 to 1 at the track.

What kind of bettor picked the successful 28-1 long shot here? Carol Dimattia's reasoning may have been typical.

"We just bought a new Camaro (car) the other day," Mrs. Dimattia said, "and the name sounds a lot like Canonero."

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 13 | 8 | .619 | — |
| Pittsburgh | 14 | 10 | .583 | 1/2 |
| Montreal | 9 | 7 | .563 | 1 1/2 |
| St. Louis | 14 | 11 | .560 | 1 |
| Chicago | 10 | 13 | .438 | 4 |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 14 | .333 | 6 |

Western Division

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 19 | 6 | .760 | — |
| Atlanta | 12 | 11 | .522 | 6 |
| Los Angeles | 13 | 12 | .500 | 6 1/2 |
| Houston | 12 | 13 | .480 | 7 |
| Cincinnati | 9 | 12 | .409 | 8 1/2 |
| San Diego | 5 | 18 | .217 | 13 |

Sunday's Results

Pittsburgh 5, San Diego 1.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 1, Montreal 0.
Atlanta 4, Los Angeles 1.
San Francisco 4, Cincinnati 3.
New York 6, Houston 5.

Monday's Games

Chicago at New York, night.
St. Louis at Philadelphia, night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 14 | 8 | .636 | — |
| Baltimore | 13 | 9 | .591 | 1 |
| Washington | 12 | 12 | .500 | 3 |
| New York | 10 | 11 | .476 | 3 1/2 |
| Detroit | 10 | 12 | .455 | 4 |
| Cleveland | 8 | 15 | .348 | 6 1/2 |

Western Division

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oakland | 18 | 10 | .643 | — |
| California | 14 | 11 | .560 | 2 1/2 |
| Kansas City | 13 | 12 | .520 | 4 |
| Chicago | 10 | 13 | .435 | 5 1/2 |
| Minnesota | 10 | 14 | .417 | 6 |
| Milwaukee | 9 | 13 | .409 | 6 |

Sunday's Results

New York 2, 5, Milwaukee 1, 4.
Chicago 3, Washington 1.
Baltimore 5, Kansas City 3.
Boston 1, 9, Minnesota 6, 4.
California 4, Detroit 3.
Oakland 8, 3, Cleveland 5, 7.

Monday's Games

No games scheduled.

## *The Scoreboard*

VOLLEYBALL—At Brussels, the Russian team, Burevestnik, from Alma Ata, won the European Cup of Champions. In the third and decisive match, the Russians defeated Zeor Zbrojovka from Brno, Czechoslovakia, 16-14, 14-16, 15-13, 9-15, 15-2.

# Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego ..... 001 000 000—1 7 2
Pittsburgh ..... 010 000 40x—5 10 0
Arlin, Kelley (7) and Barton; Ellis, Giusti (8) and Sanguillen. W—Ellis (3-3). L—Arlin (0-4).

Montreal ..... 000 000 000—0 9 2
St. Louis ..... 001 000 00x—1 8 2
Morton (2-4) and Bateman, Bocabella (8); Carlton (5-1) and Simmons.

Los Angeles ... 000 001 060—1 5 0
Atlanta ..... 000 210 01x—4 7 0
Sutton (0-3) and Sims; Reed (3-2) and Didier. HR—Cepeda (7th), Willis (1st), Aaron (11th).

Philadelphia ... 100 .000 000—1 6 1
Chicago ..... 200 020 20x—7 7 0
Bunning, Reynolds (5), Champion (7) and McCarver; Hands (3-3) and Breeden. L—Bunning (1-4). HR—Santo (4th).

New York ... 000 004 001 1—6 16 1
Houston .... 010 100 003 0—5 12 0
Koosman, Priselle (7), Sadecki (9), Taylor (9) and Grote; Wilson, Ray (8), Gladding (8), Lemaster (9), Culver (10) and Blatt, Edwards. W—Taylor (1-0). L—Culver (2-4). HR—Cedeno (1st).

San Fran. 200 000 010 000 1—4 6 0
Cinc. .... 020 000 001 000 0—3 11 0
Perry, Johnson (12) and Dietz, Healy (13); Nolan, Granger (9), Gibbon (11), Cloninger (13) and Bench. W—Johnson (3-0). L—Cloninger (1-1). HR—McCovey 2 (4th, 5th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Milwaukee ..... 000 000 001—1 2 0
New York ..... 000 200 00x—2 4 0
Pattin, Sanders (8) and Rodriguez, Roof (8); Stottlemyre (2-0) and Gibbs. L—Pattin (3-3). HR—May (2d).

(Second Game)

Milwaukee ..... 010 300 000—4 8 0
New York ..... 300 001 10x—5 9 2
Slaton, Lopes (3), Sanders (7) and Roof; Peterson, Aker (7) and Gibbs. W—Aker (1-3). L—Lopes (1-1).

Baltimore ..... 010 211 000—5 7 0
Kansas City ... 000 201 000—3 12 2
Cuellar (2-0) and Hendricks; Wright, Rooker (5), Fitzmorris (8), Burgmeier (7) and Kirkpatrick. L—Wright (0-1). HR—Cuellar (1st).

Chicago ..... 001 000 002—3 6 1
Washington ... 000 010 000—1 5 0
Wood, Romo (8) and Hermann; Cox, Knowles (9) and Casanova. W—Wood (1-1). L—Knowles (2-3). HR—Johnstone (3d), Reichardt (2d).

(First Game)

Minnesota ..... 000 000 000—0 2 1
Boston ..... 001 000 00x—1 6 0
Blyleven (2-4) and Ratliff; Culp (3-1) and Josephson.

(Second Game)

Minnesota ..... 010 101 401—8 12 2
Boston ..... 200 000 412—9 15 1
Barber, Corbin (3), Williams (5), Hall (7), Perranoski (7) and Mitterwald; Siebert, Lee (7), Bolin (7), Lyle (8), Tatum (9) and Pavletich. W—Tatum (1-2). L—Perranoski (0-3). HR—Smith (4th).

Detroit ..... 011 001 000—3 11 0
California ..... 020 001 10x—4 8 0
Lolich, Zepp (8), Scharman (7) and Freehan; Wright, Fisher (6), Allen (8) and Moses, Stephenson (8). W—Fisher (1-0). L—Zepp (0-1). HR—Moses (3d), Horton (5th).

(First Game)

Cleveland ..... 200 120 000—5 9 2
Oakland ..... 310 200 00x—6 9 2
McDowell, Pascual (1), Colbert (4), Austin (6), Machemehl (8) and Suarez; Hunter, Locker (8) and Duncan. W—Hunter (4-2). L—McDowell (0-4). HR—Pinson (1st), Jackson (4th).

(Second Game)

Cleveland ..... 000 000 210 4—7 14 0
Oakland ..... 000 001 010 0—2 7 1
Lamb, McDowell (7) and Suarez, Fosse (7); Dobson, Lindblad (5), Locker (7), Gardner (8), Klimkowski (9) and Tenace. W—McDowell (1-4). L—Klimkowski (2-1). HR—Foster (2d), Nettles (4th), Mincher (1st), Ford (2d).

*Lead AL East by 1*

# Red Sox Take Two From Twins, 1-0, 9-8

BOSTON, May 3 (UPI).—George Thomas's single with one out in the last of the ninth inning yesterday gave the Boston Red Sox a 9-8 comeback victory and a doubleheader sweep over the Minnesota Twins after Ray Culp pitched a two-hit, 1-0 victory in the opener.

The Red Sox, who opened up a one-game lead over second-place Baltimore in the American League East, trailed by five runs in the seventh inning of the nightcap and had to come from behind in the ninth as Carl Yastrzemski walked and scored on George Scott's triple to tie the game.

Losing pitcher Ron Perranoski walked Billy Conigliaro and Phil Gagliano to fill the bases before Thomas, batting for Doug Griffin, bounced a single through the drawn-in Minnesota infield for the winning run.

Angels 4, Tigers 3

Sandy Alomar singled home Ken Berry with two out in the seventh inning to give California a 4-3 victory over Detroit.

It was the fourth time this season Alomar has won a game with a hit in the late innings.

Jerry Moses, who drilled a two-run homer in the second inning, launched the winning rally when he beat out a high chopper behind the mound.

After Berry forced Moses, Tony Gonzalez grounded out, moving Berry to second, and Alomar came through with his shot up the middle.

A's 8, 3, Indians 5, 7

Sam McDowell, knocked out in the first inning of the opener and charged with his fourth loss, won the second game in relief on Chuck Hinton's tenth-inning double as Cleveland and Oakland split a doubleheader. The A's took the first game, 8-5, and the Indians the second, 7-3.

McDowell, reportedly about to be traded to Oakland in a multi-player deal, was rocked for five runs in the first game, including a three-run homer by Reggie Jackson. But he stopped the A's on two-hits over the final four innings of the rain-delayed second game to post his first triumph of the year.

A walk to Graig Nettles, who homered in the eighth, an infield out and an intentional walk to pinch-hitter Gomer Hodge preceded Hinton's double that broke a 3-3 tie in the second game. Ted Ford followed with a three-run homer to give McDowell all the help he needed.

Mets 6, Astros 5

Bob Aspromonte's tenth-inning triple drove in Ken Boswell with the winning run to give the New York Mets a 6-5 victory over Houston.

Boswell had doubled just ahead of Aspromonte, who later was picked off third when Jerry Grote missed a squeeze bunt.

## Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 45 at-bats.)

| | G | AB | R | H | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Garr, Atl. | 23 | 95 | 17 | 38 | .400 |
| Mays, S.F. | 22 | 78 | 17 | 28 | .368 |
| Millan, Atl. | 23 | 94 | 9 | 34 | .362 |
| Staub, Mont. | 17 | 64 | 12 | 23 | .359 |
| J. Alou, Houst. | 16 | 48 | 6 | 17 | .354 |
| Stargell, Pitts. | 23 | 82 | 16 | 29 | .354 |
| Bonds, S.F. | 21 | 88 | 22 | 31 | .352 |
| Torre, St. L. | 26 | 100 | 15 | 35 | .350 |
| Montanez, Phil. | 18 | 63 | 14 | 22 | .349 |
| Brock, St. L. | 24 | 95 | 20 | 33 | .347 |

RUNS—Bench, Cin., 23; Bonds, S.F., 22; Brock, St. L., 20; H. Aaron, Atl., 17; Garr, Atl., 17; Mays, S.F., 17.

RUNS BATTED IN—Stargell, Pitt., 28; H. Aaron, Atl., 23; Mays, S.F., 19; Colbert, S.D., 18; Cepeda, Atl., 18.

HITS—Garr, Atl., 38; Torre, St. L., 35; Millan, Atl., 34; Brock, St. L., 33; W. Davis, L.A., 32.

DOUBLES—Boswell, N.Y., 7; Cepeda, Atl., 7; S. Jackson, Atl., 7; Bonds, S.F., 7.

TRIPLES—Hebner, Pitt., 3; Clemente, Pitt., 3; W. Davis, L.A., 3.

HOME RUNS—Stargell, Pitt., 11; K. Aaron, Atl., 11; Bench, Cin., 9; Cepeda, Atl., 7; Bonds, S.F., 7.

STOLEN BASES—Brock, St. L., 13; Harvelson, N.Y., 10; Garr, Atl., 5; Cardenal, St. L., 4; Morgan, Houst., 4; Bonds, S.F., 4.

PITCHING (3 decisions) — Renko, Mont., 3-0, 1.000, 2.13; Blass, Pitt., 3-0, 1.000, 3.38; Gullet, Cin., 3-0, 1.000, 2.70; Dierker, Houst., 4-0, 1.000, 1.38; Mikkelsen, L.A., 3-0, 1.000, 1.84; J. Johnson, S.F., 3-0, 1.000, 0.47.

STRIKEOUTS—Seaver, N.Y., 53; Perry, S.P., 37; Jenkins, Chic., 36; Dierker, Houst., 32; Gibson, St. L., 31.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | G | AB | R | H | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oliva, Minn. | 22 | 92 | 19 | 36 | .391 |
| Murcer, N.Y. | 21 | 78 | 11 | 28 | .359 |
| Schaal, K.C. | 24 | 78 | 16 | 27 | .346 |
| Yastrzemski, Bost. | 22 | 76 | 22 | 26 | .342 |
| Northrup, Det. | 22 | 85 | 17 | 29 | .341 |
| Killebrew, Minn. | 24 | 91 | 9 | 31 | .341 |
| D. Johnson, Balt. | 21 | 83 | 12 | 28 | .337 |
| Unser, Wash. | 20 | 57 | 6 | 19 | .333 |
| McCraw, Wash. | 19 | 45 | 13 | 15 | .333 |
| Rojas, K.C. | 24 | 94 | 14 | 31 | .330 |

RUNS — Yastrzemski, Bost., 22; Buford, Balt., 19; Oliva, Minn., 19; Rudi, Oak., 18; Bando, Oak., 18.

RUNS BATTED IN—Killebrew, Minn., 23; Yastrzemski, Bost., 21; J. Powell, Balt., 20; Northrup, Det., 19; Bando, Oak., 18.

HITS—Oliva, Minn., 36; Rojas, K.C., 31; Tovar, Minn., 31; Killebrew, Minn., 31; A. Johnson, Calif., 30.

DOUBLES—T. Conigliaro, Calif., 8; Oliva, Minn., 8; R. Smith, Bost., 7; Rojas, K.C., 7; Bando, Oak., 7; Northrup, Det., 7; Tovar, Minn., 7; Killebrew, Minn., 7.

TRIPLES—Schaal, K.C., 3; Unser, Wash., 2; Alomar, Calif., 2; C. May, Chic., 2; Murcer, N.Y., 2; Kubiak, Mil., 2.

HOME RUNS—Oliva, Minn., 7; J. Powell, Balt., 6; White, N.Y., 5; Bando, Oak., 5; W. Horton, Det., 5.

STOLEN BASES—Pinson, Cleve., 9; Otis, K.C., 7; Alomar, Calif., 5; Patek, K.C., 5; Campaneris, Oak., 5.

PITCHING (3 decisions)—Palmer, Balt., 4-0, 1.000, 2.83; Siebert, Bost., 4-0, 1.000, 1.99; Bradley, Chic., 3-0, 1.000, 1.14; Bedland, K.C., 3-0, 1.000, 2.10; Blue, Oak., 6-1, .857, 1.20.

STRIKEOUTS—Blue, Oak., 59; Lolich, Det., 37; T. Hall, Minn., 33; Pattin, Mil., 33; R. May, Calif., 33; Bradley, Chic., 32; B. Johnson, Chic., 32.

# U.S. Swimmers Take 12 Events In Israeli Games

HAIFA, Israel, May 3 (AP).—Americans won all 12 races and set eight records today in the first day of a three-day swimming competition at Israel's ninth Hapoel Games.

The talented U.S. team was led by Frank Heckl, a national champion from the University of Southern California, and Barby Darby of South Pasedena, Calif.

Heckl won the 200-meter freestyle in a photo finish with fellow American James MacConicha in 1:58.6. The time shattered the games record set by Peter Laznrof of Hungary in 1966 by nearly ten seconds.

Heckl also won the 200-meter individual medley in the record time of 2:15.4.

Miss Darby, who recently took third place in the U.S. National 100-meter backstroke, won the 200-meter event in 2:25.4.

In track events in Tel Aviv, Ghana's Alice Annum defeated British record holder Anita Neil to win the women's 100-meter dash in 11.2 seconds.

Uganda's John Aki-Bua set a Hapoel Games record in the men's 400-meter hurdles in 50.2 seconds. He beat American Richard Braggerman who clocked 50.8 seconds.

Britain's Peter Brown beat Commonwealth gold medallist Rober Ouku of Kenya in the men's 800-meter run. Brown set a games record of 1:51.8.

## *The Scoreboard*

TENNIS—At Cairo, in the second round section A of the European Zone Davis Cup match, Czechoslovakia beat the United Arab Republic, 4-1. In singles matches, Czech Prantlikel Pala beat Ibrahim Mahmud, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3, and Motas Sinbul of the U.A.R. beat Wladimir Zednik, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.

At Perugia, Italy, Italy defeated Bulgaria, 5-0, in the first round of European Zone Davis Cup play and advanced to the second round against Yugoslavia. In the final singles match, Ezio Di Matteo defeated Bogidar Pampoulov, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

At Lisbon, Portugal defeated Turkey, 5-1, in the first round of the Davis Cup European Zone. On the final day, Remzy Aydin of Turkey defeated Olivio Silva, 4-6, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2 and Jose Vilela of Portugal defeated Ambar Bayazit, 6-0, 6-3, 6-4.

At Buenos Aires, Olga Morisova of the Soviet Union won the women's singles title in the River Plate international championships, defeating Marie Nasuelli of Italy, 6-3, 6-4.

Jaime Pillol of Chile won the men's singles title, defeating Julian Ganzabal of Argentina, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

GOLF—At Dallas, Sandra Haynie won the Dallas Civitan women's Open by carding a 68 for a 54-hole score of 201, one stroke over the ladies' PGA record for the distance. Miss Haynie, in winning $4,725, carded an opening 68, shot a record 65 the second day and closed out with another under-par round. She was four strokes in front of runner-up Jane Blalock, who matched the winner's final round 68 for a 205. Another three strokes back, at 208, were Donna Caponi, who shot a final-round par 71, and Pam Barnett, who carded a 70.

TRACK AND FIELD — At Tokyo, West Germany's Rolf Bursheid was defeated by Japan's Akira Takeuchi in the 3,000-meter steeplechase race in the All-Japan championships. Bursheid was clocked in eight minutes 48.2 seconds against Takeuchi's 8:45.2.

Josef Schwarz, also of West Germany, placed second in the men's broad jump with a 7.50-meter leap. Takaetsu Kawagoe of Japan won the event with 7.53.

BASKETBALL—At Le Mans, France, France defeated Greece, 77-73, to hold on to its lead for first with Czechoslovakia in the European group B tournament.

The French and Czechs have four points from their two games, while Switzerland is third with four points from three matches. Scotland fourth with three points from two matches and Greece last with three points from three matches.

# Ralston to Coach U.S. Davis Cuppers

NEW YORK, May 3.—Edward A. Turville, captain of the United States Davis Cup tennis team, has announced the selection of Dennis Ralston as coach for the 1971 team. Ralston, a contract professional since 1966, will be serving as United States coach for the fourth consecutive year.

This year, the Davis Cup challenge round will be played in the Julian J. Clark Stadium in Charlotte, N.C., on Oct. 8, 9, 10.

# 3 Aussies Lose In First Round Of Italian Tennis

ROME, May 3 (AP).—Australian entrants had a poor first day as the Italian Open international tennis tournament—fifth event of the world professional championships—got under way today with the men's singles.

Antonio Zugarelli of Italy downed John Alexander, once the promising youngster of the Australian Davis Cup team, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3. Another Italian, Ezio Di Matteo, beat Australian Allan Stone, 6-2, 6-2, and Egyptian pro Ismail el-Shafei defeated Dick Crealy of Australia, 6-4, 6-2.

The only two Americans playing today made it into the second round. Ray Barth of San Diego, Calif., defeated Franco Bartoni of Italy, 6-1, 1-6, 6-4, and Tom Gorman of Seattle outlasted Danish pro Torben Ulrich 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.

The big names start play tomorrow as bigshot Australians John Newcombe, seeded No. 1, Rod Laver and Tony Roche, Americans Arthur Ashe and Marty Riessen, Tom Okker of Holland and Cliff Drysdale of South Africa take over.

Aussie Ken Rosewall pulled out of the tournament yesterday because of a back injury.

# p Plans Don't Include Pros

NDON, May 3.—The winner s year's Davis Cup may to play through from the ound in 1972—and matches e played indoors.

se are revolutionary sug-ns made by a special com-set up to consider the of the international ten-rnament.

the committee is opposed biggest proposed change —inclusion of the contract-ofessionals in the national

Reay, secretary of the ational Lawn Tennis Fed-, announced the commit-ecommendations and said ill likely be endorsed at nual meeting in London

in and Australia have for the all-amateur ork of the Davis Cup to rapped. Since all the big tournaments are professionals anyway, the lans would like to fight Davis Cup with all their s—Rod Laver, Ken Rose-nd John Newcombe.

alia, which won the Davis even times in the 1960s, st all its top players to the World Championship Tennis professional group and has not won the trophy since 1967.

This year, Japan tumbled Australia out of the Cup in the first round.

For years, many countries have campaigned to have the champion country play through the tournament from the first round like everyone else.

The United States, which won the Cup last year for the third straight time, will not have to play until the challenge round next autumn. Then it will defend the trophy against the winner of the inter-zone finals.

Newcombe Tops Ashe

DALLAS, May 3 (UPI).—Australia's John Newcombe turned back American Arthur Ashe, 7-6, 6-4, yesterday in the finals of the $50,000 Rawling tennis classic for his third tour triumph of the $1-million World Championship Tennis series.

Newcombe hasn't lost to Ashe since the 1968 Wimbledon tournament.

Going into today's Italian open in Rome, Newcombe leads the WCT point-standings with 33, while Ashe is second with 25.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## Art Buchwald

# Generation Sex Gap

WASHINGTON. — Everyone talks about the problems parents have with their children, but no one is aware that grandparents also have trouble identifying with their grandchildren.

Buchwald

A friend of mine, whom I shall call Zachary Danbury, decided to take his 16-year-old son to see Zach's mother who was in a nursing home. Mrs. Danbury, in her eighties, was happy to see both of them.

Unfortunately, Zach's son had very long hair and this is when the trouble started.

"Mother," said Zach, "this is my son Bobby."

"She's very beautiful," Mrs. Danbury said.

"No, mother. Bobby is a boy, not a girl."

Mrs. Danbury nodded. A few minutes later she said, "Bobby, I hope you don't let boys get fresh with you. They lose all respect for a girl if she's considered easy."

Bobby said, "Grandma, I don't go out on dates with boys. I go out on dates with girls."

"That's nice," said Mrs. Danbury. "You'll never get in trouble if you go out with girls."

"Mother," said Zach. "You don't understand. Bobby is a boy. That's why he goes out with girls."

* * *

Mrs. Danbury absorbed this and then nodded, "I see you wear pants. Bobby. You know, when I was a girl we weren't permitted to wear pants. When I was your age, my mother made me wear crinolines when I went out. I don't suppose you know what they are."

"No, grandma, I don't."

Mrs. Danbury smiled. "None of the young girls know what they are anymore." She then peered closely at Bobby and said, "You don't wear lipstick, do you?"

Bobby shook his head, "No, grandma. I don't."

"You should be very proud of her, Zachary," Mrs. Danbury said to her son. "If you saw some of the young girls who came to visit their grandparents here, you'd be appalled." Then she turned to Bobby again. "Can you cook?"

"A little," Bobby replied.

"*Learn to cook. You'll never* hold on to a man if you don't know how to cook."

Zachary said, "Mother, Bobby isn't trying to find a man. He *is* a man, at least he's almost a man."

* * *

Mrs. Danbury's eyes gleamed. "Lots of young girls think all they have to do is look sexy. Well let me tell you something, Bobby. You're beautiful now, but you won't always be beautiful. That's when you need to hold on to your husband. I don't imagine you're going steady at sixteen?"

"No, grandma," *Bobby said.* "I'm not going with anybody on a permanent basis."

"That's good," Mrs. Danbury said. "Make all the boys come to you. Never chase them."

"Yes, grandma."

"I'd like to do something nice for you, Bobby, since you came to see me. Here's $20."

"What for?" Bobby asked.

"*Buy yourself a pretty dress,*" Mrs. Danbury said. "I don't have any objections to you wearing pants, but I think you should have one pretty dress in your closet for some special occasion."

Bobby took the $20 bill. "Thank you, grandma."

"It's all right, Bobby." Mrs. Danbury smiled. "Mrs. Dobkins, who lives across the hall from me, *is always bragging about her* granddaughter, so I want to see the expression on her face when she sees that I have a beautiful granddaughter too."

## Soviets Rescind Fee Increase

MOSCOW, May 3 (Reuters). —Soviet authorities have withdrawn stiff increases in fees for top Soviet musicians performing abroad, which last year caused a spate of canceled bookings in Britain, it has been disclosed here.

British impresario Victor Hochhauser said that he had booked eight British tours by Soviet musicians at pre-increase rates. "The situation has suddenly and quite dramatically become much easier for me," he said.

## *British Royalty Off to Canada*

**Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip and Princess Anne leave for Vancouver. The royal party will spend ten days in British Columbia, which is celebrating its centenary.** AP.

# The Common Tics and What They Mean

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT).—Everybody does it, and Dr. Oliver W. Sacks studies it.

He is fascinated with the tic—*which he defines as movement* that is impulsive, stereotyped, repetitive, apparently purposive and irresistible.

Dr. Sacks is writing a book about tics, mannerisms and gestures. His "Migraine: Evolution of a Common Disorder" was published last month (University of California Press), and when it appeared at the beginning of this year in Britain, The Times (of London) hailed it as "brilliant."

"Everyone has tics, and we wouldn't recognize some people as the individuals they are if they *didn't," said Dr. Sacks, a 37-year-*old British neurologist who lives in New York.

"The most common tics are mouth and tongue movements, sighing, yawning, coughing, fiddling, scratching, nail-biting, picking, sniffing, flailing, flicking, crossing the legs and shuffling the feet. Taking a sudden deep breath from time to time is a *universal tic.*"

At Beth Abraham Hospital, in the Bronx, Dr. Sacks has been studying post-encephalitic (sleeping sickness) Parkinsonism patients, survivors of the great 1917-1925 epidemic. The patients are being treated with L-DOPA, a drug that relieves their Parkinsonism but commonly produces an astonishing topography of tics.

"At first, some patients are possessed by a generalized urge to move, which then crystallizes into an array of specific and *repeated action patterns,* and eventually into a repertoire of useful or 'magical' or expressive gestures," Dr. Sacks observed.

"Some of the patients sprout parent tics which branch out in all directions," he added, "to produce an efflorescence" of tics. "It's uncanny to see a phlegmatic person swiftly acquire an Italianate richness of gesture, *quite alien to his earlier nature.*"

There are two types of tics, Dr. Sacks said—the neurotic and the organic. "In body language, neurotic tics mean something—they are hieroglyphic representations of emotional conflict," he noted. "Organic tics are 'sound and fury signifying nothing'": scratching in response to a rash may persist when the rash is *gone; coughing may continue* after an attack of whooping cough has cleared up.

Dr. Sacks, for example, has a residual adjust-the-hat feeling for about two hours after those rare occasions on which he wears a hat. Twisting of the head in response to a tight collar often persists after the collar has been loosened.

Dr. Sacks listed one patient's tics as "pinching, plucking, clucking, sucking, growling, purring, cooing, moaning, yelping, skipping, leg-crossing, finger-snapping."

In the Lancet, the British medical publication, Dr. Sacks described one patient as suffering from "incontinent nostalgia" in whose grip she would continuously emit the word "honeybunch."

Tic students must beware of judging a look by its cover, for people rationalize their tics in devious ways. One patient repeatedly made the classic Italian cuckold gesture (index and pinky extended) and called it an Indian salute. Dr. Sacks noted: "Of course, it's not natural to make Indian salutes 500 times a day.

"Even nonpatients," he said, "find it difficult to admit that they experience sudden overwhelming impulses, so they tend to explain tics as deliberate movements in response to free will. Their explanations are designed both to reassure and to mislead themselves.

"Tics used to be considered incurable," he noted. "This is by no means the case now. Many people, especially children, have simple tics which last a few weeks or months and then disappear. Neurotic tics may benefit from psychotherapy. Organic tics can be treated in many ways—by certain drugs, occasionally by surgery, and to a remarkable extent by diverting the basic tic impulse into a more acceptable channel."

A woman at Beth Abraham, with an eye-clenching tic so severe that she was practically blind, managed to exchange it for a fist-clenching tic. Another woman with innumerable tics loses all of them when she types, knits or sews—all of which she does with incredible rapidity. Said Dr. Sacks: "She'd be the fastest gun in the West."

His studies are in an honorable tradition—the Romans recorded tics. Darwin illuminated them. William James studied them, and Dickens ticked them off with gusto. The novelist's characters often announce themselves with idiosyncratic tics, even before they open their mouths.

"The majority of tics are harmless," said Dr. Sacks, "and if they're not too conspicuous or incapacitating, they should be left well alone."

# PEOPLE: *An Ode To an Ad*

Our personal survey continues and there is no longer any doubt about it: There is considerably more interest per square reader in advertisements than in the news stories or feature articles the Advertising Managers occasionally see fit to sprinkle among their wares. Take the classifieds, for instance. An increasing number of Trib subscribers have found themselves at eights and nines (this is one step up on the Rictus Scale from sixes and sevens, and usually indicates a suitable case for treatment) over a recurring ad inserted by Ned Tracy, of Tacoronte, Tenerife, seeking "One proven book manager for Africa." "I have been watching the perils of this ad for at least two years," writes Barth Healey, of Rome. "Sometimes it disappears and I hold my breath on behalf of the presumed interviewee. But alas, *it returns . . .*" "I'm going out of my tree," froths Richard H. Allan, of Frankfurt. "For God's sake, contact Ned! Does a manager make, keep or read books? Does Ned need more than one (his ad runs constantly), or is he being taken for a ride by the longest string of disreputable job applicants ever to have plagued any one employer? *Where* in Africa?" Etc.

* * *

One that keeps *us* thrashing the Beautyrest, too, is a periodic clarion call in Parade magazine from the World Art Group of Westport, Conn., which offers for "the incredibly low price" of fifty cents "Prized Replicas of Original Hand-Blown Decanters from the Wheaton Collection." "Hand-blown," we have been heard to mutter darkly *in our sleep. "Hand-blown?"*

* * *

Still struggling, meanwhile, to make the connection between that full-page nude who tarnished the image of the Times of London some time ago and the enterprising fertilizer company responsible for her unprecedented appearance are Gerald McDaniel, *of Klampenborg, Denmark,* and Jan Montero, of Madrid. Those who were shocked by the ad, writes Gerald, "obviously have no sense of humus. It seems clear to me that the slogan involved was: 'Dig me now; plant me later.'" Better still, suggests Jan, the lady's message might well have been: "I dreamt I walked the greenest fields of Ireland in my Erin Go Bra."

* * *

Back to the classifieds, though, and their apparent effect on the precarious emotional balance of even the best-adjusted among us, herewith the free-verse-of-the-week (you think we *pay* for this jazz?), courtesy of Adam Shaw, of Klosters, Switzerland, inspired by the IHT and entitled "Personnel Wanted" (type-face reduced on the theory that Adam's rib—which we dig for no apparent reason—is best recited sotto voce so as not to wake the hamsters):

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Is that you?

Is it you whom I met
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morning
for the first time,
Is that you?

Who followed me through
summery France and Italy
and Yugoslavia,
remember the cove at Hvar
and the angel over Trieste?

University Grad,
Yes we want there together
*to get an education*
in Philadelphia
you'll smile,
I do
at that . . .
Now you alone in Paris
looking for a job,
you who couldn't make it to
class on time
or get the books you needed,
is that really you?

U.S. girl 23 . . .
Funny, I never thought of you that
way.
I saw something different,
but then
I wouldn't give you a job.
Your French isn't that good, or your
Italian . . .

I guess one fudges it a little for
ads in the paper . .

No darling, I wouldn't give you a job
U.S. girl 23
but then, is it
really
you?

Admit it, now. It kinda gets you, doesn't it? And so, for that matter, does the following "Personal" reprinted from the Warwick Valley (N.Y.) Dispatch: "Dear Mary, please take me back. I love you. It was only a passing fanny."

—DICK RORABACK.


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ANACAPRI, 1-room house, kitchen, shower, terrace, view, sleep 2. July-August-mid Sept. Write: Box 21,330, Herald, Paris.

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